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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE FRONT PAGE

Invitation to Inflation

THE actions of governments both in the United States and in Canada in regard to price and wage controls are such as to indicate a strong and general belief that production cannot be brought back to the required peacetime volume without the inducement of inflationary measures. The excuse usually put forward for this policy is that increased production is itself the best check to inflation, because it tends to equate the supply of goods with the previously excessive supply of money. This seems to overlook the fact that an increased supply of goods brought about by raising the price level may of itself necessitate further increases in the supply of money, and with no effective gold standard in operation the power to control this increase is weakened.

At the moment it is not difficult to agree with the view that the largest possible increase in the supply of goods and services is the one absolutely urgent requirement, and that almost any other consideration must be sacrificed in order to obtain it. Inflation, practiced by people who know its dangers and are on guard against its excesses, is a legitimate method of dealing with the situation which arises when the public psychology has become refractory to work. It is necessary to bear in mind, however, that the only known means of stopping inflation is deflation, that deflation is much more difficult to put in effect without a metallic standard, and that consequently there is more danger today of the inflationary process being allowed to go to an extreme. If it is to be checked in reasonable time it will have to be by the wisdom and self-restraint of the people at large in both countries, including both the great corporations and the great labor organizations.

The mold growing in these flasks → produces minute quantities of streptomycin, new "wonder drug", which scientists believe may be effective against diseases that penicillin does not touch, among them, possibly, tuberculosis. The exhaustive test being made at the Dominion Laboratory of Hygiene, Ottawa, to determine its safety and efficacy before it goes on the market is just one of the important services rendered by the Lab in safeguarding national health. See pages 4 and 5.

—Photo by Malak.

For the First Time

THE return of Archbishop McGuigan to his cathedral church in Toronto with the red robe of a Prince of the Church fresh upon his shoulders was an event the full import of which can hardly be appreciated except by those Canadians in whose veins flows a good deal of Irish blood. It was the climax of one hundred years of upward struggle such as few racial elements have had to wage on this greatly favored continent. For the Irish came a century ago to a country predominantly occupied by the French, English and Scots, none of whom had any excessive sympathy for them and their ambitions; they came under the most shocking economic conditions, most of them driven out by famine, entirely unaccustomed to both the agriculture and the industry of their new home, and accepted mainly because they could be exploited in the purely muscular labor of the railway construction gangs. Their only advantage perhaps was that they spoke the English tongue, and it is interesting to conjecture what would have been their fate had the ultra-nationalist passion for the Erse language made way among them a century earlier and deprived them of that means of communication with their fellow-Canadians.

Desperately poor, and for their first third of a century in Canada poorly armed with political influence, they clung with grim determination not only to their religious faith but to their separate educational establishments, to which they were constitutionally entitled both in Ontario and Quebec. Nothing is harder than for a community which is poorer than its neighbors, but which makes itself responsible for its own education, to raise its cultural level to equal the general average.

A hundred years ago the Irish in Canada were scarcely able to provide themselves with even the scanty supply of priests who attended to the spiritual needs of their far-flung parishes. Today for the first time in their history a son of their own sits at the council table of His Holiness and will share in the election of the next successor to the papacy. That he is no exclusive possession of the Toronto archdiocese, but has served in several other parts of Canada and is beloved wherever he is known, makes his appointment a matter of far more than local significance; and so does the fact that he is a Canadian in the fullest, the most embracing sense of the word. But to some millions of our people the point of overwhelming import is that he is an Irish Canadian, and the first of that designation to wear the cardinal's robes.

Ontario's Drinking

IT WILL probably have been difficult for Mr. Drew and Mr. Blackwell to obtain the enthusiastic backing of their rural supporters for the increased measure of freedom which they are giving to the urban parts of the Province of Ontario in regard to the consumption of alcoholic beverages. If this is so, it was an ingenious idea to incorporate in the measure a

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Did The "Higher Loyalty" Refer To Communism Or To Science?

EDITOR, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR editorials on the pending espionage cases have been so consistently sane and reasonable that one hesitates to make even a minor criticism of them. In your issue of March 23 you have adopted the interpretation put by Mr. John Bracken on the claim by some of the accused of a higher loyalty, and presumed that this loyalty is to Communism.

I do not know which of the accused asserted this claim or if they are all scientists, but since it was first officially announced I had assumed that this loyalty was to the search and disclosure of scientific truth. That would be an understandable psychological attitude, and, of course, would call for a different psychological reaction from that in respect of disloyalty to Canadian citizenship, *per se*.

The conscientious objector to military service claims a higher loyalty than to the Military Service Act, but can Science demand and justify a similar claim? Scientific knowledge is not an ethical norm, so that the question of conscience does not arise in relation to it.

Montreal, Que. J. B. THOMSON

With Ashes Also

EDITOR, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN CONNECTION with the espionage investigations in Ottawa, it seems almost incredible that so many Canadians in positions of trust were willing to sell what was entrusted to them for whatever price or promise was offered. Every Canadian must feel the sting of that shame. "Sackcloth's our only wear!"

Toronto, Ont. HELEN FAIRBAIRN

When Necessity Appears

EDITOR, SATURDAY NIGHT:

CONCERNING the recent suspension of Habeas Corpus may I quote "George Bancroft, Brahmin Rebel", page 220.

"At least once, however, he turned his knowledge of history to excellent advantage. The furore over Lincoln's suspension of the Habeas Corpus led the President to request the historian to lend his support by finding legal precedent for his act. Bancroft replied with a summary of the British opinion in the case of the Earl of Chatham in 1776 quoting Lord Camden's remarks: 'The necessity of a measure renders it not only excusable but legal, and consequently a Judge, when the necessity is proved, may without hesitation declare that act legal which would be clearly illegal where such necessity did not exist'."

Bridgewater, N. S. C. H. JOHNSON

Suspending Civil Rights

EDITOR, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. CHITTY'S denunciation of our drift towards totalitarianism in your issue of March 23, stresses a condition that is neither recent nor confined to Government circles; even some of our prominent educators are dallying with the theory that the end justifies the means.

A recent article by a Professor of Philosophy, written for the Montreal *Gazette* ends as follows "Science academic freedom, habeas corpus, magna carta, all these are valuable. even precious, but as means. Safety of the people is an end in guardianship in which all 'rights' have been in the past and may be again properly suspended."

This is the very reasoning employed by every tyrant in history, including those who recently came near to destroying the liberty of every individual living on this planet.

Seven centuries of bitter experi ence taught the Anglo Saxon nations and those who adopted their way of life, that even in the midst of war, neglect of the democratic principles is fraught with dire peril to individual liberty and to the safety of the State.

Democracy demands education that will develop individualism and a critical approach to citizenship; to quote Will Durant "It is a molting of dogma and a progression in the art of thinking". Democracy is not furthered by a will to believe but by a determination to find out, which is the exact opposite.

In a totalitarian or theocratic state, education is essentially a process for developing intellectual sterility, political or creedal loyalty and a blind faith in leadership. Too many of our leaders were trained under the latter philosophy. Perhaps that has something to do with the current climate of which Mr. Chitty compains.

Montreal, Que. L. P. SILVER

Indian Irrigation

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I SHOULD be interested in knowing just where Mr. England got his statistics for his article on India (S.N. March 23). According to the "Problem of India," by K. S. Shelvankar, Ph.D., the area irrigated at present is not 70,000,000 acres but about 50,000,000. Three-fifths of this area is irrigated by works owned by the State, but not necessarily built by the British; elsewhere the projects are the property of private owners.

Mr. England says that "all the great irrigation schemes in India are modern." But there are two irrigation tanks in the Chingleput district of Madras Presidency which are more than 1,100 years old. The Grand Anticut, across the Cauvery, dates back to the 13th century and even before the improvements made during last century, it alone irrigated over 600,000 acres.

Mr. England made no mention of conditions governing the construction of irrigation projects, such as one which specifies that a project must show a profit of 6% on the capital invested within ten years of its completion, conditions which so hamper extension of irrigation that only one-fifth of the land under cultivation in British India is protected by irrigation of any kind.

Another point not mentioned is that most of the irrigation projects now operating and owned by the State, are in areas producing export crops. Likewise, agricultural research has been directed chiefly, not to food crops, but to export crops,—cotton and jute, linseed, tea and coffee. It is also significant that at least half of Mr. England's eulogy to British generosity is devoted to irrigation projects on paper.

Any help which the British can render, to ease the burden of famine in India, is nothing to pride ourselves on. We in the Western hemisphere have grown rich by draining the wealth from Asia and doing little or nothing in return to ease the life of the average Asiatic. That England grew to be the greatest trading country, and a foremost world power, was due mostly to the wealth of India, without which, in the words of Curzon, the British Empire could not exist. When Asia becomes industrialized, as is happening at present, there is going to be a mighty squawk from the Western powers, because their source of cheap raw materials, and of markets for their manufacture, will have virtually disappeared. What will happen then to a highly industrialized country like England is not hard to guess.

London, Ont. H. C. FRANCIS

Fervent Approval

EDITOR, SATURDAY NIGHT:

HIGH commendation for courage should go to both author and publisher of the article entitled "Totalitarianism Going Unheeded in Canada," in your issue of March 23.

Fergus, Ont. BEECHER PARKHOUSE

The Spy Business

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

CANADA possesses knowledge of such importance that well trained efficient seekers for information have concentrated on Ottawa. It is said they have attempted by guile and persuasion to worm their way into the confidence of minor members of a learned service; and garner knowledge.

Accused of "Information Please" activities, the patrons gladly admitted the crime; and, to follow the traditional spirit of its scene, "passed the buck"; blaming one of their quiz men for obtaining information of little value.

The admission of their guilt in obtaining worthless information was surely enough to show an objective and a contrite spirit; and friends could clear the reputation of those Canadians who only tried to cooperate in the common weal.

Amity could be maintained, more or less. Trade could continue through the head offices, regardless of any subsidiary activity; until everyone would be convinced of the futility of working for many for pay, and must work for one — for nothing!

Ottawa, Ont. W. H. ABBOTT

Call for 'Margarine

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

CAN you or any of your readers give any logical reason for the prohibition of the manufacture, importation, sale and use of 'margarine in Canada? One might be led to think it a deadly poison instead of a perfectly wholesome and nutritious food. It keeps better than butter, and is infinitely preferable to butter of inferior quality.

From the time I left Halifax during the first great war until I returned there in 1919 I never saw butter, except, possibly, on the tables of my kind English or Irish hosts — and never missed it.

I am told by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture that the ban on 'margarine is to protect the Canadian dairy industry against competition. Must the rest of us go hungry to line the pockets of Canadian farmers?

Toronto, Ont. C. H. LANGLEY

LOGICAL

"EVERY goose must have her gander"
Friends reprove me when they see
How my footloose way I wander,
Single, unattached and free.
I suppose I must deduce
I, alas, am not a goose.

E. K. C.

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The Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

STALIN on U. N. O., as reported by the Montreal *Star*: "It will unquestionably play a great positive role in guaranteeing universal peace and security Nri — . . . Mkrae ssi' pSc x31/x" The Russian leader seems to have reached the conclusion with tongue in cheek.

•

A Boston editorial suggests that U. N. O. delegates form an orchestra for their recreational intervals. It might also serve as an inducement to try playing in harmony from the same musical score.

•

A member of the Ottawa press gallery has spoken of the bad acoustics of the House, stating that many speeches are lost to the public. No immediate measures are threatened to correct this.

•

Flash!

It is strange that in a world seething with international confusion, no one appears to have had the bright idea of submitting its problems for radio commentators.

•

The recent espionage events have caused a few newspapers to demand a thorough cleaning-up of our government offices, but it should not be overlooked that already 1,000 charwomen are regularly employed for this specific purpose.

•

Writing to the press on the quality of the Ontario schools, a correspondent expresses the opinion that "they are good in spots, but it would be rash to say more." Sounds like another epidemic of measles.

•

The opening of the gardening season serves to remind us that it is a hard world.

While the possibilities of the insecticide D. D. T. have not been fully explored, readers are warned that it is quite unsuitable for ants in pants or bees in bonnets.

•

Growing Pains

"This year, more than ever, we will have to put our back into the Victory Garden," says a Montreal paper. With us, it seems to be a painful obligation to carry it around with us wherever we go.

•

Scientists declare that it should not be difficult to live 100 years. But even if one succeeds, there's no future in it.

•

Following the news that Mr. Winston Churchill had taken several hundred discs back with him on which he intends to record his book of the war, it was not surprising for the Russian press to come out flat with the assertion that he is a dictator.

•

No Comment

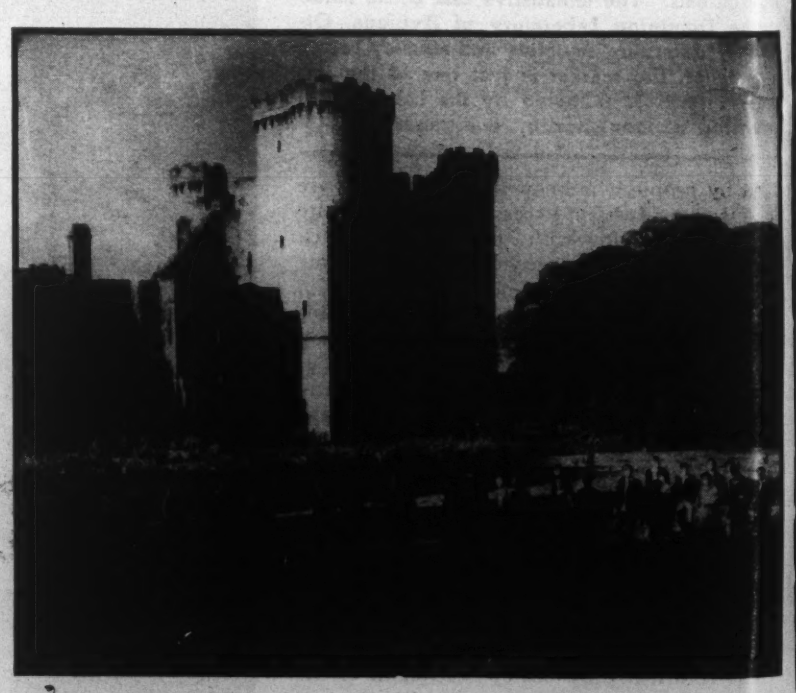
The London *Daily Express*: "The days of secret diplomacy are over." The B. B. C.: "Foreign Secretary Bevin has announced that women are to be admitted to the diplomatic service."

•

In Chicago, a series of talks is being given to encourage children to play the piano. One can only hope that the idea will not spread too far.

•

An editorial in a woman's journal complains that perfume manufacturers "are replacing the fragrance of the garden by the aura of the jungle," but our niece Ettie says that it is only done in the best interests of wild life conservation.



Now that peace his returned, Britain's youth organizations have resumed training of youth leaders. Under the National Association of Boys' Clubs, senior members of clubs are trained (above) at Belsay Hall, Northumberland. They come from all parts of the country and during their stay at the N.A.B.C. camp, take courses in discussion, club management, weaving, art, drama, etc. Below: two of the future leaders learn the art of mask making.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

scheme for the taking over by the province of the brewers' warehouses — a highly efficient distribution system built up on cooperative lines by the breweries in the last sixteen years. Such a transfer would involve the possibility of several hundred jobs in all parts of the province becoming subject to political influence, which is an important consideration to members in closely contested ridings.

Since no one outside of the C.C.F. and the L.P.P. is likely to claim that these outlets will be more efficiently run by the state than by the brewers, and since the breweries can hardly be expected to bear the cost of their diminished efficiency, it seems to follow that the province stands to lose some money as a result of the change, unless the cost can be passed on to the consumer (as is that of the similar low efficiency of the L.C.B. outlets for liquor). The prohibitionists may cherish the delusion that the change will also diminish the sales of these establishments; we do not think it will, and if it does it will merely add still further to the cost of the outlets themselves.

In other respects the proposals seem to be at least aimed in the right direction. The idea that the consumption of spirituous liquors is something which should never be performed except in the domicile, and that a hotel bedroom is a satisfactory domicile, has always seemed to us to be entirely mistaken. It will now, it seems, be permissible to consume these beverages publicly in conjunction with the eating of a meal, which we venture to regard as a vastly more civilized and less harmful method of dealing with them. If the result should prove to be a slight increase in total consumption we shall not be unduly disturbed. We have long maintained that what matters is not the number of gallons per capita consumed by the population in a given period, but the manner in which they are consumed. A cocktail and a glass of wine consumed with a meal on ten different occasions will do no harm at all compared with the same total quantity consumed at one time, even if the consumer remain totally abstinent all the rest of the time.

The new regulations involve the admission that, at least in large cities, it is entirely respectable to consume wine and liquor in a public place. It has long been our view that this is the case, and that the endeavor to make the people of Ontario do their drinking behind closed doors was hypocritical and calculated to promote very serious forms of misbehavior. We are glad that the Government of Ontario has come round to our view, and we are fairly confident that the majority of Ontarians will agree with it.

BUT I AM NOT CONTENT

MY life is like an autumn afternoon:
Quite solemn in a tarnished golden frame;
There is a hint of that warm smile which came
When summer danced a madcap rigadoon,
But now grown faint by knowing that too soon
The leaf will fall, the grass be but a name
And that white death will chill the scarlet flame
That burns the day before the altared moon.

But I am not content! There is in me
Too much of racing blood, of fire and storm
To bow the lifted head, to bend the knee
And creep where comfort and content sit warm.
I shall strip autumn from my breast and fling
The mask of winter to the sword of spring.

GILEAN DOUGLAS

Constitutional Rights

CANADA has a written constitution which deals only with the division of the sovereign power between province and Dominion, and the machinery by which each kind of sovereign power is operated. The rest of our constitution is traditional and unwritten, like the British; its validity rests only on the general agreement that certain things "are not done" in a British country—meaning a country governing itself on British principles.

The United States has a written constitution which deals explicitly with practically everything in the relation between the citizen and his government, all in black and white. That which we avoid because it is "not done" the Americans avoid—if they avoid it at all—because it is prohibited by the constitution.

The Americans avoid the taking away of the right of habeas corpus because it is expressly provided in their constitution that it shall not be taken away except in the two quite specific events of "invasion" and "rebellion." There being no invasion or rebellion in Canada at the moment, if we had the American constitution nobody could be detained by a Royal Commission without charge laid against him, merely because he was suspected of violating the Official Secrets Act.

It is true, as the *Telegram* is fond of pointing out, that Parliament conferred on the Government (as a wartime measure) the authority to give Royal Commissions the power to suspend habeas corpus. But did Parliament know that it was granting that authority for use in time of peace? And was it wise in granting it for time of peace? And would the enforcement of the Official Secrets Act have been greatly impeded if Parliament had been prohibited by the constitution from granting any such authority?

"WHAT ABOUT A BIT OF STOKING?" *Copyright in All Countries.*

The Chief Danger

THE first important utterance of the new Canadian Cardinal, delivered to an immense audience which greeted him on Sunday at the Maple Leaf Gardens, was of such universal application that we cannot refrain from quoting its chief paragraph in this column. He was speaking of the dangers of totalitarianism, and particularly, not of the danger of having it forced upon us from outside, but of being lured into adopting it ourselves in the very process of combatting it. The warnings of Pope Pius, he said, related to this internal danger.

"By that I do not mean the danger of spies and plotters," Cardinal McGuigan continued. "No, the danger against which the Holy Father was concerned was the danger that we could adopt the evil principles and methods of our enemy in order to fight him. There is a danger of our sacrificing our liberties in order to save them. There is the danger of the whole world, of all our lives, being perpetually organized for war, or our burying our civilization underground because we are afraid of the dropping of an atomic bomb."

This is a doctrine which cannot be too often repeated in the free countries. Tyranny cannot be successfully fought with tyranny. In such a conflict the more tyrannical of the combatants will always win.

Contempt of Court

WE ARE in some puzzlement about the rights and wrongs of the contempt of court business in the spy cases. It is contempt for the friends of Mr. Fred Rose to declare in a pamphlet that he is not the kind of person who would commit espionage, but it is not (apparently) contempt for the two Royal Commissioners— who happen to be judges of the Supreme Court but are not functioning as such— to declare that Halperin's "refusal to furnish any explanation and his general demeanor fully convince us that he violated the Official Secrets Act on more than one occasion."

Both of these statements are assertions of a positive belief in the guilt or innocence, as the case may be, of a person who is being tried in a duly appointed court. Each of them is equally an anticipation of the verdict of the court. Each of them is open to objection on the entirely correct ground that it may influence the course of justice. It does not matter in the least whether the conviction expressed in each case is right or wrong. It should not matter whether it is expressed by a group of Communists or by a group of Supreme Court judges —except that the latter are more likely to influence the course of justice. If a declaration of the innocence of an accused but untried person is contempt, so is a declaration of the guilt of an accused but untried person. And these persons were untried when these declarations were made. We are in a great deal of puzzlement.

THIS CANADA OF OURS

TO CANADA our fathers came
And gave the unknown land its name,
This Canada of ours;
God grant that we will never let
That name be tarnished, or forget
The joy of building mightier yet
This Canada of ours.

Out of the rivalry and strife
Of noble nations came to life
This Canada of ours;
They fought for what they thought was good;
God, in His mercy, understood
And formed into a brotherhood
This Canada of ours.

In strength together we will stand,
Defending our beloved land,
This Canada of ours;
Nor ever shall it cease to be
A Nation where all men are free
In unity, from sea to sea,
This Canada of ours.

PERCY J. PHILIP

Defending Liberty

THERE appears to be an urgent need for some kind of a central office or clearing-house for the various organizations in Canada which are devoted to the defence of civil liberties in general or of some particular kind of civil liberty. This is not a country in which a single national organization of that kind can function effectively. The vitality of any such effort cannot be concentrated in Ottawa or Toronto or Montreal; it is in the various communities, large or small, where the interested citizens can get together, discuss their problems, and elect officers whom they know and can keep an eye on. There are many such local societies devoted to civil liberties in different cities of Canada, and they actually work at it, whereas a single national society would either do very little work or would do more but with very little direct support except from the people in its head-office city.

But while the organizations should be local, their activities should certainly not be without correlation. Many of their problems are entirely national in character, and a united front in regard to them is supremely desirable. The present time is especially important, because if there is not a concerted drive for the restoration of those personal liberties which were necessarily suspended during the war a good many of them will never be restored—and public opinion gradually becomes tolerant and comes to regard things as proper merely because they have been accepted without protest for a few years.

We should be glad to hear from societies in any part of Canada which would like to cooperate in the establishment of such a clearing-house, and from individuals who would like to contribute to its cost for its opening year. Eventually it should have no difficulty in maintaining itself by an allocation from the fees of the member societies.

Distinguished Leader

THE death at the age of 57 of the Hon. R. L. Maitland, K.C., Attorney-General of British Columbia, is a very serious loss to the political life of the Canadian West and indeed of all Canada. Mr. Maitland had been in the public eye for fully thirty years as a brilliant pleader with a wide knowledge of the law, and his first appointment as a minister of the Crown took place as long ago as 1928. He was a genuinely Progressive Conservative, in the full sense of both those words, and was a most valuable adviser to his Premier in the discussions of the Dominion-Provincial Conference. That his last appearance in the East was in support of the Japanese deportation proposals probably afforded him little pride, whether as a Conservative or as a British Columbian, but his Government considered it politically necessary to support the proposals, and it therefore became his duty to argue for them. He was too good a lawyer not to understand the dangers of a doctrine which permits citizens to be deprived of their citizenship and exiled at the will of the executive authority.

The Court Prevails

THE County Court at Vancouver issued an order to the sheriff instructing him to evict a certain tenant. The emergency shelter administrator instructed the sheriff not to carry it out. The sheriff hesitated, and was required to show cause why he did not carry it out. The Supreme Court of British Columbia, in a decision written by Mr. Justice Wilson, has ruled that an administrative officer cannot interfere with a court order.

This is an event of the greatest importance. The County Court of Vancouver may have been right or may have been wrong; but it is a court, and its decision can be upset only by a higher court acting in the prescribed manner. If our administrators do not like the decisions of our courts they must get them amended by other courts, and if they cannot get them amended they must endure them. We have not yet reached the stage at which an official without any judicial functions can thumb his nose at a judge in his court and tell him to go to hell.

A POINT TO CONSIDER

THOUGH many of us differ from Fred Rose,
In safety and in confidence he goes
From Maisonneuve to Westmount, from Nôtre Dame de Grace
To where the blue St. Lawrence River flows.

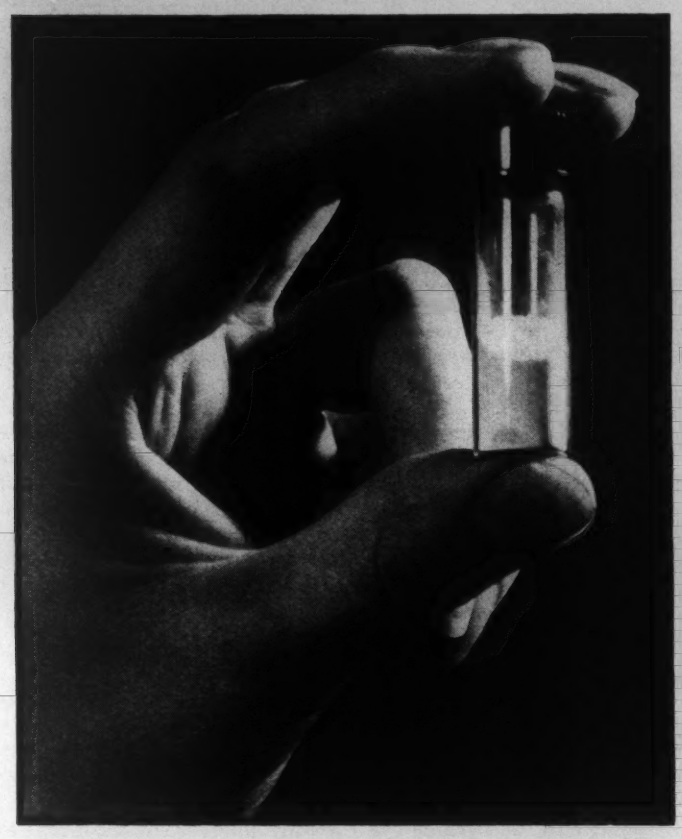
He's not afraid of bullets on the fly,
Of threatening daggers gleaming in his eye,
Nor King nor Bracken hides behind a tree
To beat his brains out as he passes by.

Protective custody is not for him.
No Royal Mountie, sapiently grim,
Guards him from bankers, brokers and their like
Who might assault him, in a passing whim.

No, sir! The Mountie guards a Russian youth
Because his enemies have little ruth,
And argue with a blackjack, or a gun,
For the New Era of Celestial Truth.

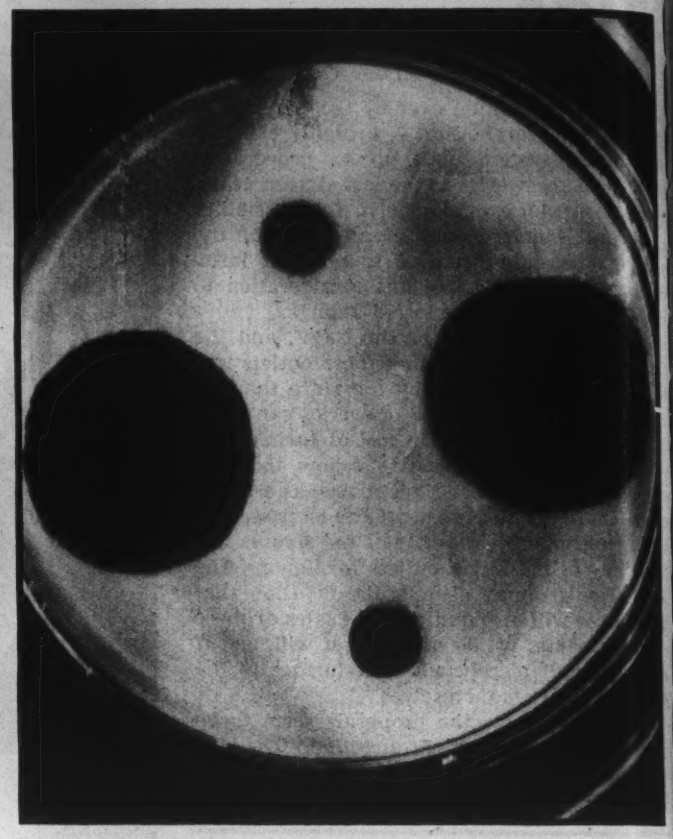
J. E. M.

The Dominion Laboratory of Hygiene Serves As Cl



Worth $200 is this teaspoonful of streptomycin, new "wonder" drug — effective against diseases penicillin doesn't touch.

The mold growing in these flasks produces minute quantities of streptomycin — recovered in crystalline form.



Greater effectiveness of streptomycin as compared to penicillin is shown by the larger areas of bacterial growth prevented here.

Checking potency of penicillin produced. Clear rings around penicillin-filled cylinders show to what extent the various samples prevented bacterial growth.

These bunnies get penicillin injections in their ear veins to test for drug's pyrogen content. Pyrogen produces fever in patients after drug injections.

Disease typing and diagnosis by chemical and biological tests is an important service offered by the lab. Here, Dr. Elizabeth Malcolmson conducts a test.

This mouse died to help man overcome illness. The brain, infected by a virulent virus, is removed for study and to supply virus for future experiments.

By Gerald Hawkins

JUST about everyone has heard stories from time to time about doctors treating patients for diseases the patients didn't even have. M.D.'s, like everyone else, are not infallible, and the science of diagnostics is one of the most difficult branches of medicine.

To help Canada's 12,000 doctors make accurate diagnoses — upon which the life of the patient often depends—the Dominion Department of National Health and Welfare provides a little publicized but highly important disease typing service through its Laboratory of Hygiene at Ottawa.

There are so many types of some diseases, such as diphtheria and those caused by haemolytic streptococci, that they literally would keep the doctors guessing if it weren't for the hygiene laboratory. But when the highly trained bacteriologists of the federal department of health step into the picture, you can be pretty sure that what your doctor says is wrong with you, is correct.

It works this way: A man becomes ill, maybe in Halifax or Toronto or Vancouver. The doctor knows the patient has a streptococci infection, but isn't sure just what kind. He swabs the throat of his patient and rushes the swab, with all its germs, to the laboratory at Ottawa. There the bacteriologists identify and "type'" positively the germ which has caused the "strept" infection.

THE result is more intelligent medical treatment for the patient, and a better knowledge by public health officials of what virulent germs are loose in the country with consequent danger of epidemics. In particular these days the Ottawa laboratory is watching closely for the appearance of any new type of diphtheria which might be brought to Canada by troops returning from epidemic-ridden Europe.

The laboratory jostles against the National Film Board in a rambling old brick building which once was a lumber mill, right next door to the swank French embassy. An eyesore to the French and a severe handicap, because of its lack of sufficient space and proper facilities, to the staff, the building is due to be demolished in the indefinite future, when the government gets around to building new and modern quarters for the entire Department of National Health and Welfare.

The laboratory's major function is serving as a clearing house for information on problems encountered by municipal and provincial public health officers. Moreover, in addition to assisting in the diagnosis of disease, it tests vaccines, toxoids, anti-sera and foods to make sure they are safe for humans; establishes standards by which the efficacy of penicillin and other counter-agents of disease may be judged; tests new drugs such as streptomycin to determine their value to the science of medicine, manufactures standard reagents for use in public health and medical laboratories throughout the country, and keeps a watchful eye on the health picture of the entire nation.

HEAD of the lab is Dr. Randolph J. Gibbons, an energetic former Captain in the army medical corps, while second in command is James Gibbard, who joined the lab 18 years ago. Under their direction work is carried on in half a dozen different departments, but none of it is more interesting or more important than that being done in connection with the latest of the "wonder drugs," streptomycin.

The uses and value of penicillin and the sulfa drugs in the treatment of various diseases have been fairly well explored and determined. Not so, however, with streptomycin.

Penicillin, sulfanilomide and streptomycin all are of value to medicine because of their ability to prevent the growth and spread of certain micro-organisms of disease. The first two, however, while excellent for treating certain infections, are without effect on others.

How far streptomycin will go towards covering that part of the field in which penicillin and sulfa are powerless is one of the many things about the drug that scientists at the Ottawa Laboratory would like to know.

Scientists claim to have established that this new anti-biotic is one of the most satisfactory drugs for the treatment of some genito-urinary conditions. There has also been much speculation in recent months that it may be of value in treating tuberculosis, and medical research men are seeking to determine whether in fact it really has any value against T.B.

Streptomycin is not yet on the market, and will not be before autumn. Meanwhile guardians of the public health at Ottawa are testing its safety and efficacy. Then they will set standards of purity which

Clearing House For Nation's Health Problems

Growing in nutritive jelly are 3 types of diphtheria germs. The lab's germ-typing work aids physicians.

Antitoxins used to immunize children against disease are carefully tested to ensure freedom from bacteria.

Scarlet fever germs from sick child are treated with various reagents to diagnose type of scarlet fever.

Photographs By Malak

must be met by the commercial product when it finally becomes available to the general public in Canada.

The small quantities of the drug now in the country have been produced laboriously and expensively in research laboratory flasks at Ottawa and elsewhere. A very heavy public demand for it is predicted, however, because of the speculation concerning its possible T.B. value.

WHILE none of the laboratory's work is more interesting than the wonder drug studies, none is more dangerous than that done in the virus diseases section. Rubber gloves are the rule there, for virus diseases are among the most infectious known to medical science.

"We just don't take any chances," said Dr. Gibbons, head of the hygiene laboratory. "Viruses are safe enough when one knows how to handle them, but dynamite if one doesn't."

Dr. James W. Fisher, who formerly specialized in infantile paralysis research at Toronto University, is in charge of the virus section and is longing for the day when, with larger quarters, the virus section can tackle research into this summer scourge.

Viruses, as Dr. Fisher defines them, are small agents which cause disease in plants, animals and humans. The human diseases they produce are infantile paralysis (poliomyelitis), influenza, smallpox, measles, mumps and encephalomyelitis (sleeping sickness in horses and humans). These viruses, unlike ordinary disease germs, are so small that in practically all cases they cannot be seen with the ordinary high-powered microscope. The polio virus, for instance, is only about 1/2,500,000th of an inch in size—well beyond the limits of human vision.

Viruses will grow only in living tissue, or in some cases, in embryo chickens. Therefore many animals —rabbits, guinea pigs and mice— have to be used in this work.

Experiments deal with the development of methods for the diagnosis of virus diseases. This work would be particularly important in helping fight a serious epidemic of 'flu, such as that which swept the world after the Great War—and many medical men are fearful lest just such a catastrophe overtake civilization again, springing from starved and weakened Europe.

The virus lab also is carrying on important, if unspectacular, work such as assaying smallpox and influenza vaccines for potency and safety.

"We make sure," explained Dr. Fisher, "that these vaccines are of sufficient strength to protect the person being immunized, and safe enough to be administered without harmful effects on the patient."

Another big job in which the laboratory engages is the manufacture of antigens and dehydrated guinea pig serum, used as reagents in public health laboratories across the country in testing for syphilis. Such standardization of reagents makes much easier the task of compiling full and accurate information on venereal disease conditions all over Canada.

This year the serum section of the lab expects to produce and distribute $25,000 worth of these VD reagents.

LITTLE known is the fact that, thanks to men at the Ottawa lab, Canadians who like cheese may now eat without fear of contracting typhoid fever. Over a period of years infected cheese was found to be the source of more than 1,000 cases of typhoid throughout the country. Now, at the instance of Ottawa bacteriologists, cheese is stored for three months after manufacture to ensure its safety.

Over the years several deaths and numerous cases of illness have been reported in Nova Scotia and British Columbia as a result of people eating certain shellfish. The Ottawa laboratory investigated and discovered that some kinds of mussels and clams become poisonous to humans through eating a type of marine microorganism which is plentiful off parts of the coasts a few weeks each year.

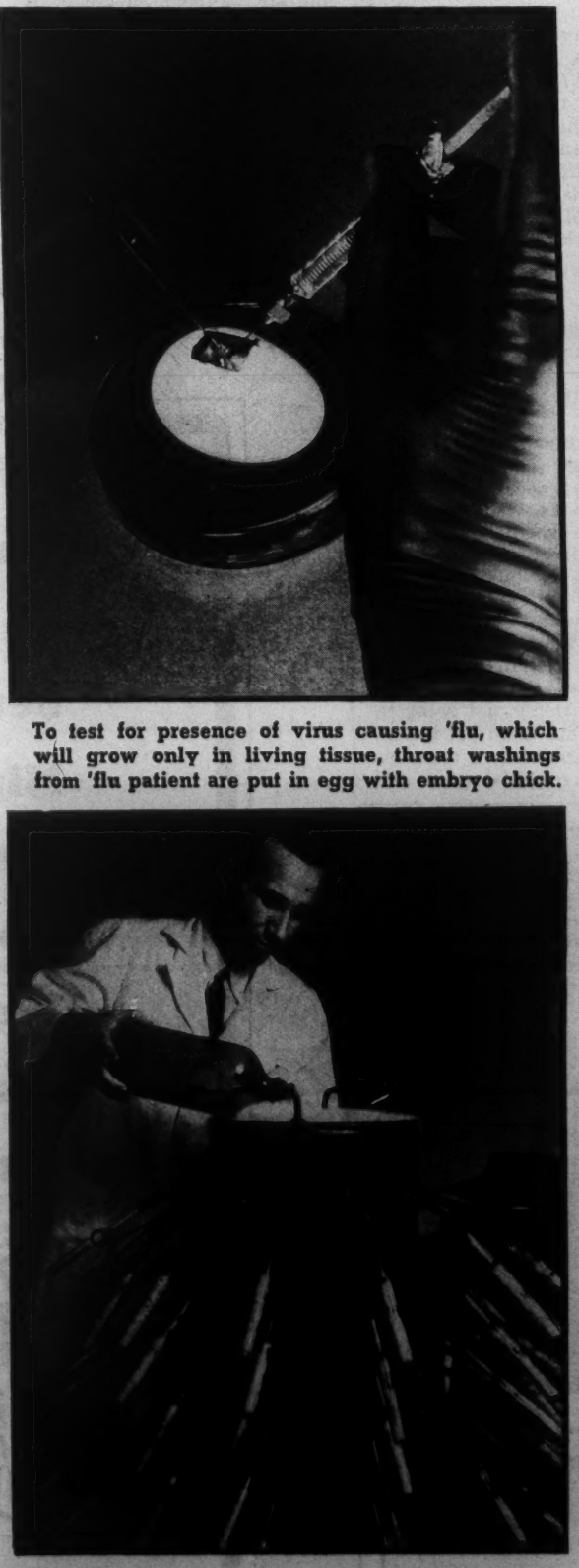
Now the departments of health and fisheries cooperate to protect Canadians from this danger, banning fishing in those areas when the shellfish are poisonous.

Shellfishing areas also are watched for signs of pollution. A mobile laboratory travels to the east coast each summer, applying pollution tests to waters where oysters and clams are gathered.

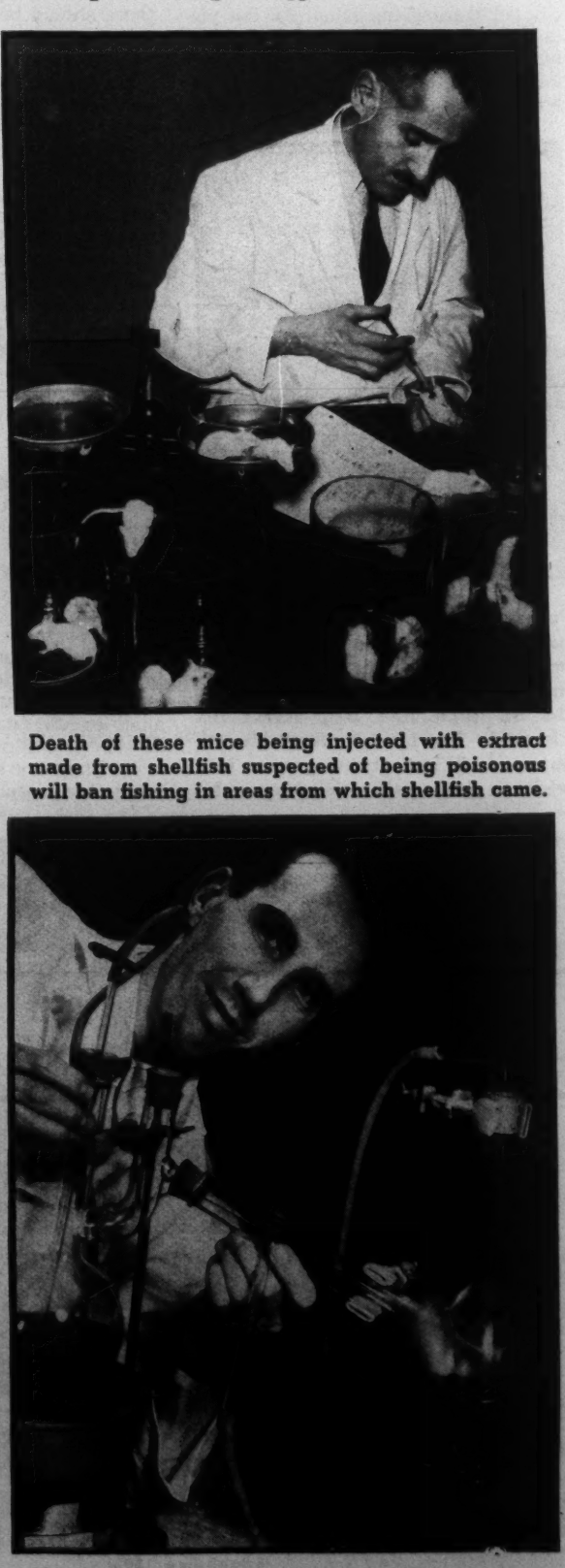
A specialized branch lab also operates in the west, at Kamloops, B.C., to study such diseases as Rocky Mountain spotted fever and rodent plague. In man the latter disease is the dread bubonic plague, and surveys of the rat population on both coasts are made periodically to see if the plague is being brought into Canada by rats off ships from the Orient. So far Canadian ports have clean bills of health in this respect.

To test for presence of virus causing 'flu, which will grow only in living tissue, throat washings from 'flu patient are put in egg with embryo chick.

Death of these mice being injected with extract made from shellfish suspected of being poisonous will ban fishing in areas from which shellfish came.



Guinea pig blood serum used for VD tests is dehydrated in these test tubes. Vacuum produced by pouring alcohol over dry ice aids in drying serum.



Wasserman test for syphilis employs both guinea pig serum and antigens as reagents. Antigens are purified by distilling under reduced air pressure.

Is Government Ready To Referee Wages?

By MURRAY COTTERILL

In this second of two articles on the current wage dispute situation, Toronto Labor Council Secretary Murray Cotterill states that present government policy calls, in practice, for relation of price control but continuation of wage control. He predicts that this dual policy will cause trouble inside industry.

As a formula for last-minute peace he suggests extension of a technique worked out last year in the packinghouse industry. This calls for discussion by unions, managements and government of both prices and wages and the working out of a price-wage balance which will permit adequate wages and suitable company earnings.

IN any major capital-labor conflict such as the wage war now looming in Canada, the government must represent the public in the role of peacemaker. As the legislative picture stands at present, Ottawa is not capable of averting open conflict and, unless there is a sudden change within the very near future, it may not be possible for peacemaking to commence until after the disputants have started hammering it out on the picket lines and newspaper headlines have awakened everyone to the seriousness of the situation. But, by extending a technique already used on one occasion with some success, Ottawa may still be able to save the Dominion from what looks like a proportionately worse battle than the one now subsiding in the United States.

A few weeks ago Ottawa announced the complete lifting of price ceilings on a group of commodities. Last Monday came announcement of price relaxation for the steel industry with an increase of $5 per ton for ingot steel. Since steel is the essential ingredient determining costs in almost every other heavy and fabricating industry, this means price control sooner or later throughout the entire structure. It is generally conceded that Ottawa is, as one financial publication puts it, beating "an orderly retreat" on the price front.

Government spokesmen never tired of pointing out, during the war years, that there is a relationship between prices and wages. The Cost-of-Living Bonus, paid for quite a large part of the war period to industrial workers, was designed to compensate for increased living costs. Wage control and price control went into effect simultaneously.

Natural Wage Level?

It would be only logical to assume that, now we are "decontrolling," there should be some attempt to permit wages also to seek a new level by equally natural means.

On the surface, it sounds as if that had been done. But, in practice, no such thing has happened. At the same time as the government announced to Parliament that price controls would be lifted in some cases and gradually relaxed in other cases, Labor Minister Mitchell read a new wage control order which changed several words in the wage law and which permitted direct negotiation between employer and unions on certain minor points. Careful study shows that, despite the concurrent announcement, the two Government changes bear little real relation to each other.

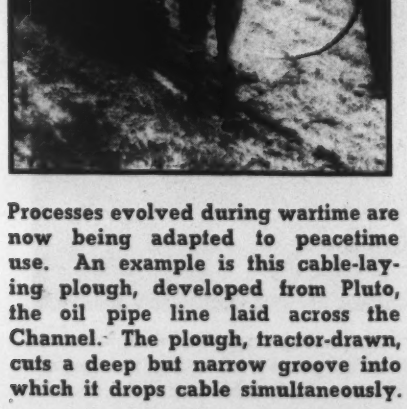
In the first announcement, price control was lifted completely and those commodities became free to seek their own levels. It is true that the government warned that the controls could be again enforced if prices got too far out of line but, if the cost of houses is any indication of what the government will tolerate before taking disciplinary action, this warning carries little weight. The price changes for steel and other commodities are, admittedly, not going to be complete retreats from price control. They are explained as compensation for higher material costs and for "estimated" wage increases. But they remain price increases just the same.

Wage controls have not been handled in the same fashion. In no case have the unions been told that they can bargain with their employers for the best price they can get. Even in those industries where price control has now vanished or, as in the case of the building industry, where it never existed, wages are still to be set by the Regional and National War Labor Boards. The unions can negotiate directly with employers for shift bonuses but now that the war plants have stopped their twenty-four hour schedule, this doesn't mean very much. They can negotiate directly with employers for paid vacations and holidays, another aspect of the wage relationship which doesn't add greatly to costs. They are permitted to discuss wages and make joint submissions to the Boards along with their employers, but the Board decision, not the union-management agreement, is the final authority.

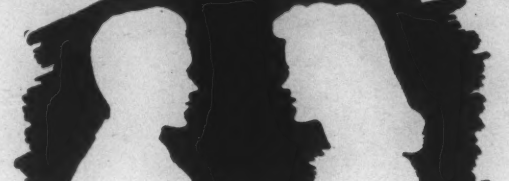
Prices Get Head-Start

Mr. Mitchell could counter by saying that, because of changes in the wording of the wage control order, the Regional and National War Labor Boards are now in a position to grant wage boosts. But his argument will fall on deaf ears among union circles. The War Labor Board procedure itself means that wage applications can be studied for as long as two years before final disposition is made of the case. This means that price increases will get a good head-start on compensating wage boosts. Not only that, but Mr. Mitchell changed the wage control order once before, just after the big mid-war steel strike. At that time he said that unions could get wage increases if they proved that a "gross inequality" or "gross injustice" existed. No matter how often the unions tried to get a definition of what such "gross inequalities" or "gross injustices" looked like, they were always unsuccessful. In practice, the Boards seemed to find them existing if there was a threat of a crippling strike and they never seemed to exist in plants paying even lower wages where there was no such strike threat in the offing.

These phantom words are now out of the wage order and increases can now be granted if the unions prove that their requests are "reasonable" and if the unions can prove that a price increase won't result. From past experience with such vague terms, the laborites don't think much of their chances of getting any definition of the new word "reasonable." They certainly haven't the facilities to prove whether or not a price increase will or will not result. That is something which only the employer has



Processes evolved during wartime are now being adapted to peacetime use. An example is this cable-laying plough, developed from Pluto, the oil pipe line laid across the Channel. The plough, tractor-drawn, cuts a deep but narrow groove into which it drops cable simultaneously.



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the figures to prove or disprove. And, since prices depend upon so many factors other than wages, even employer figures don't completely settle the point.

Stripped of the misleading impression caused by concurrent timing of announcements, the government policy is, therefore, no longer to keep wages and prices in balance. The government policy is to relax price controls but retain wage controls.

It is possible that Ottawa hopes that, by permitting price increases, employers can be persuaded to voluntarily negotiate wage increases with the unions which will not go into effect until after the time lag caused by the involved routine of War Labor Board procedure. It this happened Ottawa might avoid becoming involved in the labor-management argument to same extent that the United States administration became involved.

Reluctant Employers

But, should this be Ottawa's hope, it is certainly based upon unrealistic optimism. The employer's job is, after all, to make profits. If price control relaxation permits higher sales revenue estimates, why should any management immediately cut down estimated net profits by voluntarily granting wage boosts? There may be isolated firms which, for idealistic reasons or a preference to pay wages instead of taxes, be willing to negotiate with the unions. But most managements will, quite naturally, consider that the price relaxation was due to expensive and continued lobbying on their own part. Present wages will be paid as long as they can continue to pay them.

The unions' answer to this unequal treatment has come this week. Both major Congresses have expressed dissatisfaction in unmistakably defiant language. Most of the big industrial unions have stated that they will refuse to consider the War Labor Board procedure any longer. They propose to ask their employers to negotiate wages directly and then let the employer worry about legalizing the increases secured. They are asking that no price increases be granted until wage questions are all settled. If the employers refuse, and as long as wage controls remain in effect there is every reason to assume that the employers most certainly will refuse, the outcome will be large and paralyzing strikes.

One road to peace still seems open. In 1945, in order to stave off a national strike in the meat packing plants, the government took extraordinary action and worked out a technique which satisfied everyone concerned. If this technique can now be extended, open conflict on an even wider front may be similarly averted.

Ottawa, it will be recalled, seized the packing plants and thereby forced direct discussion between the industry's big three firms and their common Packinghouse Workers' union. At that conference were representatives of the government's wage-controlling administration and price-controlling administration. By the time the discussions were completed a formula had been worked out which permitted satisfactory wages and hours for the union members and satisfactory prices for the meat packers. Once the formula was established, the wage control administration and the price control administration passed the necessary directives to confirm the deal.

Reconcile Controls

It does seem logical that something similar could be worked out in the other big industries now facing wage wars. The establishment of new price ceilings before wages are finally negotiated is merely asking for constantly reopening studies of the price structure in each industry. On the other hand, wage increases can't be effectively negotiated unless prices are considered. With the two factors so closely intertwined, surely the fact that wage control and price control are under separate government ministries shouldn't prevent them from getting together before the trouble starts instead of dealing with the situation in a rush during a wave of strikes.

If these two arms of government can cooperate, it should not be too difficult to get the employers and the unions together with both government agencies at the same time. For some years past the bigger unions have been suggesting the establishment of Industry Councils and industry-wide negotiations. It shouldn't be assumed that, just because the firms in the packinghouse industry were brought together by seizure of their plants, other firms in other industries will require the same pressure. A government directive might do the trick. There would be no more competitive secrets dragged out at such a joint conference than must be dragged out at separate conferences with two different government departments.

The formula described above worked once on a smaller scale but, nevertheless, important, dispute. Existing confusion between price control policy and wage control policy seems likely to encourage rather than discourage industrial disruption. If Ottawa is to perform its role of public referee most effectively it should extend the formula of industry-wide negotiations over both prices and wages to the other big industries. There may yet be time to prevent picket lines and a serious halt in the production of peacetime commodities.

At Wengen in Switzerland, each year as spring approaches, a strange carnival to celebrate the end of winter takes place in the snow. The Berne bear, surrounded by his guard or honor, heads the procession on skis at the foot of the Jungfrau.

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OTTAWA LETTER

Estimates Dispel Any Probability Of Quick Return to Low Taxes

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

THE Estimates tabled in the House of Commons last week are for the fiscal year which began on Monday, April 1. They carry us a long way forward into the reconversion period, and, taken in conjunction with the Budget figures of the period 1939-45, enable us to obtain for the first time a reasonably complete picture of Dominion public finance for the entire war period. These estimates still contain very substantial sums attributable directly to war; and even the estimates for 1947-48 which will be tabled about a year from now will still have a direct war element in them (quite apart from permanent indirect costs arising from the war, like pensions, aftercare and the increased interest on the national debt). But these direct war expenditures are now tapering off so fast that it is possible to project the curve of descent a year or so ahead and, with slight margin of error, calculate our total war bill.

This in turn permits reasonably accurate computations on such matters as (a) what figure the national debt will reach before it begins to be pared down by surpluses; (b) where and when the Dominion postwar expenditures will level out; (c) the earliest date at which we can hope for a balanced budget on ordinary account; and (d) the prospect for any material reduction in taxes in the early future.

It is very doubtful whether the average reader can hope to learn much about the state of our public finance from either the grand total of the 1946-47 estimates or the analysis by services. An announcement that the cost of ordinary government services is expected to be $1,253,504,000 in the current fiscal year; and that special costs of demobilization and reconversion will add up to an additional $1,515,846,000 can hardly do more than leave the average taxpayer with the vague idea that a terrific amount of government spending is going on. Which of course is quite true, but is only a very small part of the story.

Illuminating Game

I amused myself for an hour or so before writing this article by taking a sheet of graph paper plotting on it the course followed in the past seven or eight years by such things as "normal" expenditure, special war expenditure, total expenditure on all purposes, and then, on the other side of the ledger, total *tax*-revenues, and total revenues from all sources. I found these lines, these "humps" and inclines, much more illuminating than the raw figures out of Mr. Ilsley's budget books and estimate tables, and can safely recommend the exercise to those who, like myself, find that dabbling with ciphers (which nowadays run into the billions) is a barren game.

Though in one sense we "paid for the war as we went along", creating a war surplus by vastly expanding production, by limiting civilian consumption and by extracting our war potential from the difference, in another sense we left the question as to who should pay for the war partly to the postwar era. Despite our very heavy taxes, at the peak of expenditure we were spending about $5.4 billions annually and getting only about half that sum from taxes, borrowing the remainder. By the end of 1944-45 the accumulated deficit which had piled up as a consequence, from the outbreak of hostilities, had reached $8.4 billions, and a further $2.5 billion deficit was incurred in the fiscal year just ended. There will be another deficit in the fiscal year we have just begun, but as Mr. Ilsley tabled only the estimates of expenditure and not those of revenue, I can only guess what it will be. It should be substantially less than a billion dollars: and in the following fiscal year, with any luck, the deficit should about disappear. On these assumptions, we shall come out of the war-and-conversion periods with a national debt about 12 billion dollars higher than when we went in. As the net debt in 1939 was just over $3 billions, the increase is five times, and the grand total $15 billions.

Cost of Postwar Forces

The so-called "normal" expenditures of government are rising as the "abnormal" or special costs of war fall. Mr. Ilsley last week announced that the armed services, which at the peak had cost over $3,140 millions annually to maintain, would in the current fiscal year cost only $489 millions. This is still an inflated figure, and the blue-prints of Canada's permanent postwar forces suggest that by the following year this figure may be further reduced to $250 millions or so.

Demobilization costs are about at their peak. In the year just ended they reached about $240 millions and in the year just beginning this will rise to over $526 millions. The figure will again be high in 1947-48, but thereafter will decline sharply.

What is of keen interest to every tax-payer is the figure at which "normal" expenditures will have become relatively stabilized, when all these special costs have been discharged. The estimates at least throw some light on the lower limits. In the current fiscal year these " normal" items will exceed $1¼ billion dollars, and this figure does not include anything for national defense. On the assumption that the postwar establishments of the three services will cost $250 million annually, this gives us a minimum of $1½ billion a year. Analysis of the items comprised in this total shows about two-thirds is fixed and uncontrollable; and several of the components—as for example interest on the public debt—are certain to rise. If the Dominion program offered to the provinces is accepted, the total will be boosted further. We may, accordingly, count on a postwar budget of between $1½ and $2 billion dollars probably nearer the latter figure. Indeed, there is no prospect of escaping it.

Gap Could Be Closed

Total tax revenues have been running well in excess of $2 billions a year,—at the peak, in 1943-4 the figure was $2.4 billions. How soon a balanced budget can be achieved hinges, of course on two factors. If total expenditures continue to fall as rapidly as they have in the past year, while tax revenues maintain their present level, the gap *could* be closed by the fiscal year 1947-48.

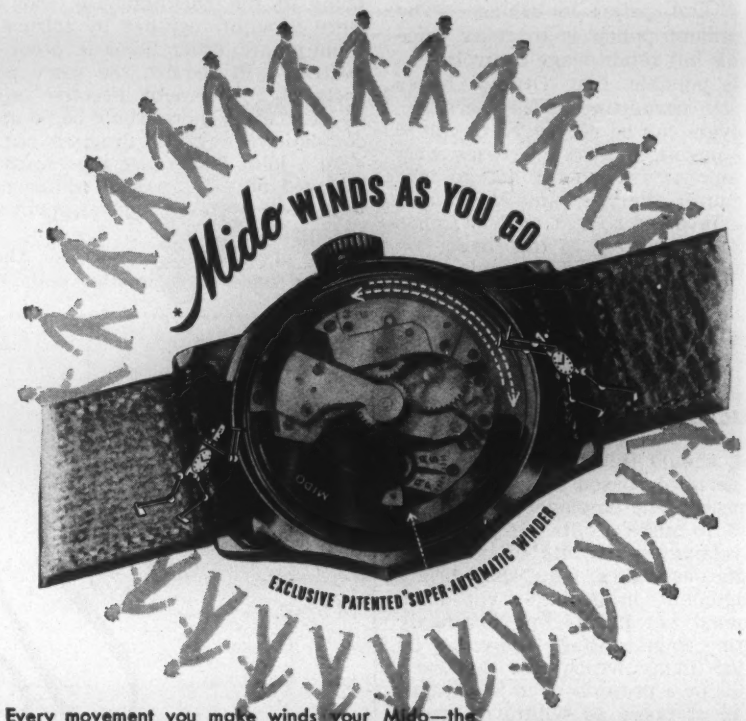
But this involves an assumption which may be unrealistic. The present rates of taxation are very high, and it may be imperative to lighten the load upon enterprise if the national income is to be kept high. Any very drastic cut in tax rates would almost certainly reduce the immediate yield of tax revenues, though over a period it might result in a higher total return than if they were kept at an excessive level, and industry as a result was seriously depressed.

Annual expenditures by the Dominion Government in the postwar period running around $1,750,000,000 must inevitably be accompanied by tax collections of a similar level, over a long period. Since total Dominion revenues before the war were running at a level of around $500 millions a year, this means that three and a half times the former revenues must be collected in order to balance the postwar budget. This is a sobering thought, and must dispel any easy optimism about a quick return to light tax-rates.

Large Percentage of Transfers

There is one feature about postwar expenditures of the Dominion Government which is worth noting at this point. A very large percentage will be in the nature of transfers, rather than the cost of providing the basic services, and discharging the protective and regulatory functions of government. The transfers will include such large items as $500 millions for interest on the national debt, $250 millions for family allowances, possibly as much as $200 millions for old age pensions, $200 millions as subsidies to the provinces, another $50 millions in war pensions. The many ordinary services of government will actually be carried on for a relatively small increase over the pre-war figures.

Is the distinction important? Transfers take from one person and give to another: they help to redistribute the national income, but they do not materially affect the area of private enterprise (though the taxes which are employed may discourage industry). In the provision of services, on the contrary, the taxpayer's dollar is largely used to support collective activity, carried on by an army of civil servants. The two kinds of government spending have quite different social and economic implications.



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Germans Sorry for No One but Themselves

By SELKIRK PANTON

Western World democracies were surprised at this week's news of the arrest of over 1000 Germans suspected of underground Nazi plotting in British and American occupation zones.

The German people have no sense of guilt, and, therefore, are not repentant, says Mr. Panton. The men of "new" Germany still think in Nazi terms, proving that intolerance is not Nazi but German.

The Four Power Allied Control Council has reached a deadlock because France, who was not at the Potsdam Conference, will not agree to creating a central German administration.

Berlin.

GERMANY, the problem child Hitler dumped on our front door step, is now hitting us below the belt. For six years she was at our throats, and for nine months at our feet. Now she is at our breakfast table clamoring for bread.

The Germans, with that dangerous one-track mentality of theirs which enables them to see only their own troubles and none of the harm they have done to Europe, are convinced that it is our duty to feed them.

Throughout the war they fed well on the fat of looted countries. Now they think others should go short so that they can have at least enough. And they have a mistaken suspicion they will get it.

These Germans, I find, have forgotten a lot of inconvenient things since peace came. And they have learned nothing from the war and their defeat — unless it is that a war is a bad thing to lose.

Apart from the few anti-Nazis and genuine pre-war pacifists, I have met no Germans, in ten months' wandering up and down the Reich, who are sorry for what they have done to Europe.

Fritz and his frau in the street are not repentant. They have no sense of guilt. The war just came and they lost it and that is that; so let us be friends is their attitude. And they are very sorry for themselves — and for nobody else.

They regard the Nuremberg trial as a "lightning conductor" which will turn away from them the wrath of the Allies. I have found, too, that this incalculable people is already mentally prepared for another war tomorrow — as long as it is against Russia, and they can have their revenge.

Blame Us

Meanwhile they blame us for their troubles. They moan about the Allied "terror" attacks, the invasion that cut off their supplies from the occupied countries and the present occupation of the Reich, without which they would be dying like locusts in a drought.

They refer to the R. A. F. as the Greuel Air Force — greuel is pronounced groyal and means "atrocity".

Most of them pine for the "good old times," by which they mean the Nazi regime. Their attitude was voiced to me today in seven words by a woman wearing an expensive fur coat I met on a hill in the Gruenewald Forest. She was tugging a log of wood up the hill for her stove, like an ant with an oversized lump of sugar. After a long whine of complaint she said, "It was much better under the Nazis."

More dangerous than this attitude of the German man and woman in the street is the fact that the men of the "new" Germany, the "anti-Fascists," still think and talk in Nazi terms. They show that intolerance is not Nazi but German.

The Social Democrats refer to their National Congress at Easter as "Reichsparteitag," the name the Nazis used for their annual party rallies at Nuremberg.

The Communists, led by men who were in Moscow throughout the war, who are fighting France's claims concerning the Ruhr and Rhineland, have resurrected the old Nazi 1938 expansion battle cry: *"Ein Volk, ein Reich . . . ."* They leave out *"ein Fuehrer,"* but they are quite prepared to provide him at any time.

It all makes me think that if we got out of Germany tomorrow there would be concentration camps again within a week stocked with "Fascists," put there by German "anti-Fascist democrats".

With this state of mind the Germans will blame us bitterly for the food crisis. But it is not our fault.

Deadlock

It is much more the fault of the Four Power Allied Control Council, which has reached a deadlock on vital questions and is holding up progress in turning Germany over to the Germans again under looser Allied Control.

Chief of these is the question of creating a central German administration, treating Germany as an economic unit and removing zonal barriers.

The Big Three agreed this at Potsdam, but the French were not there, and now they are saying they will have nothing to do with it.

With more experience of German aggression than the others, the French say that it was mainly the strong central administration created by Bismarck that allowed Germany to wage three wars in three generations.

So the Allied Control Council is marking time on this vital question.

Meanwhile, in the shadow of famine and international rivalries, the German people are going about their affairs and trying to make some kind of life for themselves. Here are some sidelights:—

On this sunny afternoon $1,250,000 worth of furs are walking up and down the Kurfuerstendamm, Berlin's Piccadilly. Furs are about the Berlin woman's only elegance. There are none of those gorgeous millinery creations, startling and dangerous to the eye, you see in Paris or Brussels. Shawls are in fashion instead.

More and more women, short of dresses, are wearing the trousers of their menfolk who have not come back.

German women, tired of being pushed around by their Germanic husbands, are forming feminist groups up and down the country, demanding equal pay for equal work, and so on.

Happiest Germans are the policemen, who are the only Germans in uniform and allowed to carry weapons. They strut round in peaked caps and jackboots, bullying, in the good old German way, their fellow Germans.

Happiest of all are the Berlin traffic cops, who can hold up and order around the cars of four nations.

Unhappiest Germans are the elderly people, who have lost hope and are too tired to go on. Forty-one committed suicide last month in the British sector of Berlin alone.

Brigadier Heyman's horse was stolen last week, together with five chickens. He said to me: "It is prime beef on the black market now, I suppose." Five dogs in one Berlin street, including the police vice-president's, were also stolen during the week.

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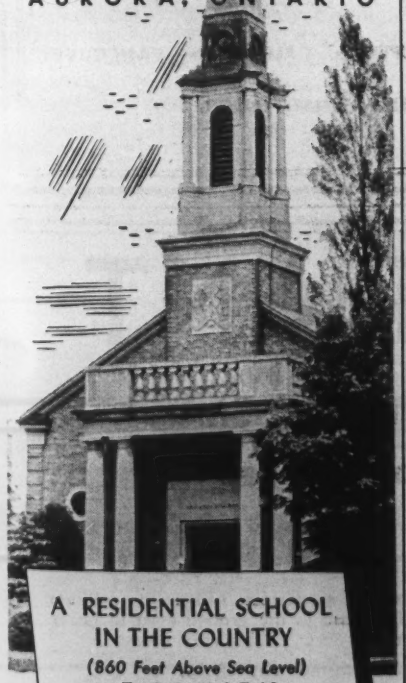

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

The Great Canadian Spy Story Isn't Very Good Hitchcock

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT is a little disconcerting to Canadians to realize how calmly on the whole the rest of the world has taken the great Canadian spy story.

For a little while after our spy story broke, it was front page news on the presses of the world. Even the Soviet press, which is notably reticent about external affairs, carried the story, though in a form most Canadians found some difficulty in recognizing. As soon as its news value was exhausted, however, the story reverted to the inside pages. Every wide-awake nation, it was pointed out, spies on every other nation; so why get excited over this particular case? The Canadian feeling, that this spy story was unique because it happened to us, naturally found little echo outside the Canadian press.

It was doubly sensational from the Canadian point of view because very few of us really believed that such a thing could happen to Canada. We had the foolish sense of inviolability that a pedestrian feels up to the split second when he is hit by a passing fender. When this happens the public hurries to the spot, excited, curious and voluble. But after the traffic policeman has collected the names of witnesses and the last sensational details have been absorbed, the crowd begins to move on to something else, quite oblivious to the fact that for the victim at least the whole thing is now even more violently interesting than it was at the moment of impact. "Traffic accidents are always happening" is the public's point of view, and it refuses to interest itself in the notion that this accident is unparalleled, simply because it happened to ourselves.

Now that the excitement has died down a little so that it is possible to look at our spy drama objectively, we realize why the rest of the world was able to take it comparatively coolly. Though undeniably sinister, it wasn't, as we were inclined to believe while reading about the raiding of the Gouzenko apartment, the spy-thriller of the century. It was just a local revelation of something that goes on everywhere, all the time. There seems to have been an enormous amount of secrecy, but no great amount of mystery. No master minds appear to have been involved. It doesn't out-Hitchcock Hitchcock; in fact it rarely approaches the Grade B Hitchcock standards.

OUR great Canadian spy story, for instance, got off to a bad start by shooting its climax in the opening sequence and then attempting to develop its narrative by flashback. The procedure is acceptable only if it's handled with the highest possible dexterity and authority, and in this case one detects a note of fumbling almost from the very start. Public interest, which should have been vividly focussed on a single point, was diverted from the central drama and led off in another direction, so that while half the audience was attempting to follow the spy narrative, the other half was trying to track down the civil rights of the suspects. As every good director knows (and every good Department of Justice should) you can't divide sympathy this way without losing a considerable part of your audience. Some will stay in their seats and try to follow the main plot. The rest will probably be out on the sidewalk discussing Magna Charta and the rights of habeas corpus.

There are one or two points in the drama which have a Hitchcock flavor, but which Mr. Hitchcock himself would almost certainly have rejected. For instance, there is Mr. Gouzenko's observation of the Soviet search party through a neighbor's key-hole. Hitchcock, who is a realist with a high quality of imagination, would certainly have turned this inspiration down, on the ground that (a) it was too obvious, and (b) that you wouldn't be able to see anything through a key-hole anyway beyond an unidentifiable glimpse of trouser-leg. The double-steel doors, the incinerators for the emergency destruction of documents, the aliases and pass-words are all routine stuff, in spy-fiction as well as in reality. The street-corner meeting with a hatless stranger wearing a rain-coat sounds Hitchcockian enough but the Master himself wouldn't have allowed the pass-word "How's Elsie?" because it would have wrenched the whole mood of suspense. (Elsie to practically every mind on this continent suggests nothing but a big smiling cow with a wreath of daisies round her neck.)

ACTUALLY there appears to have been only one sequence which might have had Hitchcock's complete approval — the one involving the transatlantic flight of Prime Minister King and Dr. Nunn May. I don't recall whether or not Mr. King and Dr. May made their flight in the same plane. Assuming, however, for the sake of "treatment" that they did, the Hitchcock scenario would probably work out something like this: There would be the taxicab hurrying to the airport, followed at half-a-block's distance by a big official motor-car. At the air-port the taxicab would discharge the Scientist, the motor-car the Prime Minister. Each would be carrying a brief-case, and the camera here would linger just long enough to light the mystery without clarifying it. The Scientist's brief-case undoubtedly contains data having to do with atomic energy. Does the sudden warning crash of tympani on the sound-track indicate that the Prime Minister's brief-case contains data having to do with the atomic scientist?

The plane takes off and the camera ranges the oblivious faces of the passengers, then focuses sharply on the two principals, dramatizing some average quality in both which makes their difference from everyone else all the more arresting. Someone stumbles on the way to the wash-room (Watch those brief-cases!) and the engines begin to pick up an anti-phonal chant audible only to Scientist, the Prime Minister and the audience — "Get there, get there, get there, stop him, stop him, stop him," till the two sounds begin to merge into an indistinguishable roar, the climax approaching . . .

On second thought, this isn't very good Hitchcock either. It's more like the work of some studio hand who has watched Hitchcock from a distance and picked up a few of his tricks without much knowledge of how to apply them. No, if Hitchcock had had the writing of the story from the beginning he would have loaded it with imaginative detail while holding it to a continuous mounting line of suspense and terror. But then it wouldn't have been the Canadian spy story.

• •

STRANGE

A LITTLE stone went rolling by,
And he was singing merrily.
Oh he was polished, smooth and bright!
He told of many a pretty sight,
And as my yard he bowled across
Bewailed not once his lack of moss.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

The British Empire Has a Rim As Well As a Lot of Spokes

By B. K. SANDWELL

IT WILL probably be news to most Canadians to learn that the British Commonwealth, if it is to have a vital and enduring future, needs a better knowledge in each Dominion about its sister Dominions much more than it does a better knowledge in all its Dominions about the United Kingdom. That seems to be the most important idea put forth by the Hon. Alastair Buchan in his recent article, "Commonwealth Query", in the London *Spectator;* and in that article the very shrewd and able son of Canada's late Governor General enforces his point with the figure of a wheel, of which the hub is Great Britain and the spokes are the ties which unite that hub with the Dominions and the Colonial Empire. The rim, says Mr. Buchan, in the sense of the connections and relationships between the various Dominions and the Colonial Empire, is neither strong nor complete, and therefore the whole wheel will not bear the load which it is designed to bear, and which in the world of today it will have to bear if it is to be a successful working organism.

This observation contains so large a measure of truth that it is surprising that it has not been made, or at any rate has not been made so forcibly and tellingly by previous writers. People in each Dominion think of the Commonwealth relationship as something existing between their Dominion and its sister Dominions.

Much Unreality

Mr. Buchan finds much unreality in the literature and talk about Imperial and Commonwealth affairs. Following his four years in Canada he has just completed six years as an officer in the Canadian Army, thus ending ten years' close association with Canadians of many classes, in the course of which he has also spent much time with people from other outlying parts of the Commonwealth and Empire. "Therefore it is out of my own memories that I feel disturbed by the emptiness of the recurrent phrases, 'the sister Dominions', or 'the brotherhood of nations'. For a sisterhood and brotherhood are relations implying, not only common parentage, but a special degree of intimacy and affection, which, for my part, I have failed to find." Englishmen are reared to see easily the problems of Empire and Commonwealth in their entirety. People in the Dominions do not see them so well since the Dominions have slight interest in each other as compared to the interest of each in Great Britain, apart from trade.

There has never been any consciousness of any problems in the realm of legal or constitutional relations between one Dominion and another, while there has been constant consciousness of these same relations between each Dominion and the United Kingdom. Even in the economic sphere the relationship of each Dominion with the United Kingdom has inevitably bulked much more than any relationship between Dominions, because of the greater magnitude of the trade and investments involved.

Ignorance concerning the true nature of the Colonial Empire and the work of the Colonial Office is almost universal among the people of the Dominions.

Mr. Buchan says "my troopers thought that our reluctance to leave India was caused by the spoils accruing to the British landlords, or that we held and administered the colonies in Africa and elsewhere with the methods popularized by Simon Legree." Nor was this confined to the troopers; officers, including university graduates, some of whom knew England well, had the same ideas. "As the war progressed I was forced to conclude that my colleagues were ready to face death and disease in the Far East more for the sake of friendship for the U.S. than from any feeling of threat to the Commonwealth."

Few Canadians will question this estimate of the nature of the ideas and feelings prevailing in the various Dominions about their sister Dominions. Few also will question the view that the Commonwealth cannot long exist as a group of unrelated satellites and a central star around which they all revolve in their own unconnected orbits. What can be done about it is another question. Mr. Buchan rightly suggests that if the people of the Dominions are to develop strong and well considered views on the Empire as a whole, their Dominion Governments must feel that "it is important for them to have an opinion, and that that opinion counts." But an opinion that counts obviously implies some measure of responsibility. A wider spreading of responsibility for the management of the Colonial Empire is by no means impossible, but will have to be voluntarily accepted by the Dominions, and Mr. Buchan does not discuss the problem of how that acceptance is to be brought about. The mere taking over of individual colonies by individual Dominions might tend towards the dissolution of the Empire rather than its consolidation.

Shared Administration

Next there is the possibility of a larger share being taken by individual Canadians, Australians, etc., in the administration and operation of the Colonial Service, the I. C. S., the Palestine Police, and similar bodies. People who have relatives in any of these services are much less likely to fall victims to the kind of propaganda which has no other object than to weaken the British Empire and Commonwealth as a force in world affairs. There is much to be said also for Mr. Buchan's suggestion of "a revised conception of service to the Crown, making an Englishman feel it an honor to serve in the Australian government," and so on all round. It may be objected that by the time you have produced this "revised conception" you will have already solved the problem; also that in at least one Dominion, situated in the northern part of North America, there is the rather deplorable idea that the government services constitute a crop of plums which should be rigidly reserved for the natives.

But in any event any conscious progress towards the highly desirable end which Mr. Buchan has in mind must be conditionally upon a realization that that end is desirable — that the Commonwealth ought to be bound together by the mutual interest of Canada, South Africa, and of Australia in the great soon-to-be Dominion of India, and of each member in the whole family of associated nations. So Mr. Buchan will have done a good job even if he has achieved no more than to awaken a sense of the need to which he is drawing attention.

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THE NATIONAL BREWERIES LIMITED

and Subsidiary Company

FRONTENAC BREWERIES LIMITED

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1945

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	$ 375,865	
Accounts Receivable (Less provision for Doubtful Accounts)	2,193,542	
Stocks of Beer, Malt, Hops, Supplies and Containers (As determined and certified by responsible officials of the Company and valued at cost and not above market, less Reserve)	3,968,526	
Investments (Dominion of Canada Bonds and other Marketable Securities at cost less Reserve. Approximate Market Value $4,493,520)	4,223,946	**$10,761,879**
FIXED ASSETS		
Real Estate, Buildings, Machinery and Equipment (Valued on the basis of appraisals made in 1912 and 1913 by the Canadian Appraisal Co. Ltd., Putnam & Nesbitt; and Putnam & Robertson, with subsequent additions at cost, less amounts written off)	$14,283,523	
Less Depreciation Reserves	8,556,020	**5,727,503**
OTHER ASSETS		
Refundable Portion of Excess Profits Tax	$ 1,250,800	
Miscellaneous Investments less Reserve	104,991	
Investment in Subsidiary Company not consolidated—Shares	25,000	
Deferred Charges—Prepaid Expenses, etc.	271,063	
Goodwill, Trade Marks, etc.	1	**1,651,855**
		$18,141,237

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	$ 1,486,167	
Taxes Payable (less prepayments)	2,794,612	**$ 4,280,779**
CAPITAL STOCK		
Preferred: Authorized: 160,000 Shares $25.00 Par Value	$ 4,000,000	
Issued: 111,000 Shares		**2,775,000**
Common: Authorized: 960,000 Shares No Par Value		
Issued: 721,372 Shares	5,410,285	
EARNED SURPLUS (Including refundable portion of Excess Profits Tax)	5,675,173	**11,085,458**
		$18,141,237

Consolidated Profit and Loss and Surplus Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1945

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profit from Operations (After deducting depreciation $296,816, remuneration to executive officers $133,700, Directors' Fees $7,160, Legal Fees $5,032)		**$5,315,243**
Income from Investments		**141,947**
		$5,457,190
Deduct:		
Provision for Income and Excess Profits Taxes (After deducting the refundable portion of the Excess Profits Tax amounting to $480,094)		**3,073,000**
Net Profit for the year transferred to Surplus Account		**$2,384,190**

SURPLUS ACCOUNT

Balance at 1st January, 1945 (After adjustment arising through consolidation of Frontenac Breweries Limited)		**$5,726,832**
Deduct:		
Adjustment of prior years' taxes		**5,310**
		$5,721,522
Add:		
Net Profit for the year from Profit and Loss Account		**2,384,190**
Net Profit on sale of Investments		**15,724**
		8,121,436
Deduct:		
Preferred Dividend	**$ 194,250**	
Common Dividend	**1,442,744**	
	$1,636,994	
Written off fixed assets and net loss on disposals	**109,269**	
Contribution to Pension Fund Society	**700,000**	**2,446,263**
Balance at 31st December, 1945		**$5,675,173**

Approved on behalf of the Board:

NORMAN J. DAWES, J. D. HUDSON } Directors.

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders,
The National Breweries Limited,
Montreal.

We have examined the books of The National Breweries Limited and subsidiary Companies for the year ended 31st December, 1945 and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required.

In accordance with Section 114 of The Companies Act, we report that the profit of one subsidiary has not been included in the accompanying accounts.

In our opinion, the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1945 is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the combined affairs of The National Breweries Limited and Frontenac Breweries Limited according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the companies.

Montreal, 27th February, 1946

CREAK, CUSHING & HODGSON,
Chartered Accountants.

Homecoming Veteran Is Puzzled But Normal

By PAUL CORBETT

By now, most civilians have discovered that veterans have not been the problem cases that they were told to expect. However, service life for four or five years and overseas periods especially have given Canadian veterans attitudes which make some things mildly perplexing when they look about them after home-coming.

IT WAS generally agreed by the people who know these things that the soldier's home-coming might well be his toughest battle. After all that easy living and easy dying, he could hardly have escaped some fundamental change of character which would preclude his ever taking up home and community life where he had left off several years before. Most of the serious thought of these savants went into the problem of the veteran's psychological re-adjustment to his wife, his sweetheart or his parents. The difficulty, they said, was worse confounded by the fact that wife, sweetheart and parents had changed too, under rigors of rationing and loan drives and worry induced by a sensational press. Chances were that meeting beside the troop train would be the preliminary skirmish in a long-drawn domestic warfare; and the more impressionable soldier must have regretted turning in his rifle to Q.M. Stores.

How was the rift to be healed? The instruction on this point was obscure but tended generally to recommend tolerance on both sides. A writer in the London press, taking the case of the reunited husband and wife, came up with a cure worse than the disease. This figured the period of domestic readjustment would last anywhere from six months to a year, during which the wife should keep the veteran at somewhat more than arm's length. While, to use the lady's phrase, this "second courtship" was in progress, they might live under the same roof, but more as a concession to the housing problem than in recognition of any love there may have been between them.

In fact, most soldiers have found home-coming very nice indeed, and being home even nicer. We have overcome the initial impulse to pitch a pup-tent behind the chesterfield and walk about the house on our knees, and have settled down to enjoy the solid pleasure of sheets, indoor plumbing and female care. Mercifully gone are the days when we restored buttons and mended socks from a bundle of needles and yarn which the Army, with massive irony, called a "housewife". It was these creature comforts we dreamed about in the Hochwald. And if it be claimed that nothing has been said to explain away the almost atomic fission which the experts believe to have occurred between the soldier-boy and the old folks at home, the reply must be that the experts exaggerated the effects of changed environment and overlooked the natural ties of home and the millions of blue letters which helped to maintain them.

Emphatically Civilian

Ours was a civilian Army, and from VE Day on the emphasis was all on "civilian"; we'd had the Army. And, as you could tell from the E.P.O. columns of the *Maple Leaf*, we felt the civilian's place was in the home. An editor of the *Maple Leaf* lost his job because he challenged the slowness of the repatriation program, thereby achieving martyrdom in the eyes of Canadian soldiers in Holland.

This passion for home is hard to explain except on sentimental grounds. Even as we composed our hot letters to the *Maple Leaf* we were casting a sort of sub-conscious balance sheet between Holland and Canada. Holland—where we had the prestige of liberators, the sure-fire currency of Canadian cigarettes, and almost unlimited access to cities like Paris, Amsterdam and Brussels, which could be Europe's principal playgrounds or her chief centres of culture, according to taste. Canada—where you paid for cigarettes and not vice versa, where, instead of being the ward of the government, you were on your own if you were lucky enough to get a job, and where housing was so tight you counted yourself blessed if you managed to sub-let a piano-box or secured squatter's rights in the municipal park.

Nevertheless, Canada was home and most of the things we did or thought were affected by our anxiety to get there. We worked every angle to get on a draft. When we took a leave to Paris to forget our troubles, we spent much of our time and francs in the Rue Faubourg St. Honoré or the Avenue de l'Opéra buying presents for people at home.

Personal Problem

Social and economic rehabilitation has not been so simple. To the solution of this problem the government has brought both intelligence and a generous spirit; but in weathering the big change from the safe bureaucracy of the Army to the hard self-help of civilian life, the veteran has in the end to rely on his own stability and resource. He can go back to school, or return to his old job or go on the street for a new one.

Veterans who can stand the discipline of study and who can subsist on the government's carefully trimmed living allowance are entering universities and technical and business schools in substanial numbers. For the most part, they are doing very well. Most of the university men are in professional courses, but the Humanities people at the University of Toronto are pleased to report that of the many hundreds of veterans registered nearly thirty-five per cent are proceeding to Arts degrees. They believe that, as custodians of the future, the veterans' training should include at least partial immersion in the wisdom of the past. The proposition may very well be true. As Bernard Shaw said of Christianity, it has never been tried. Whatever their courses, the student veterans are going at their work seriously and with a maturity of judgment that leaves abashed their younger class-mates who have matriculated during the war years.

In going back to my old job, I have been struck by the difficulties which beset private enterprise during the war. I rather regret the rude laughter with which we used to greet reports of shortages at home in labor and materials. Business during the last four years must have been a continuous effort to make bricks without straw; I'm glad I had none of it. But even allowing for the favoritism enjoyed by the Services

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in the over-all rationing of personnel and material, the Army performed a creditable job on the administration side in getting the rum, rations and ammunition where they were needed. As a foretaste of the coming bureaucratic age it was not too appalling.

The boy who was too young to have a job before enlistment and who is in search of one now benefits least by rehabilitation aids. The National Employment Service is little help to him in a shrinking labor market. And even when he has his small toehold in the economic structure, he sometimes feels he is handicapped by his newness or even victimized because of it. A veteran who has a small stand-up news concession on a Yonge Street corner complained to me that the distributors were cutting him off from the magazines that sell.

The Canadian soldier was rightly famed for his resource in battle. But the fact is, swords make poor ploughshares, and the skills which the non-tradesman learned in the Army have less conversion value than we like to think. Starting anywhere from two to six years late, he must somehow re-muster his energies to civilian ends, and the struggle becomes increasingly difficult as the gratuities run out. During this transition period —in theory his thirty days' leave but in fact thirty days of hard street tramping—he feels neither soldier nor civilian but something derelict in between. If he remembers his high school English, he has his first personal insight into what Arnold meant by "wandering between two worlds, one dead and the other powerless to be born".

Strangers

Symptoms of this mood are various and as temporary as the mood itself. The people he passes in the street are "civilians" to him and not fellow-Canadians. In the young passer-by he looks jealously for the discharge button, although chances are he won't wear his own when the time comes. He is likely to feel less kinship for his townsfolk than he did for the blitzed people of London and Rotterdam. Because he cannot yet see the shape of the future, he clings to the life behind him, misses the great thing the Army had to confer on him —the sense of partnership in some enterprise larger than himself. He is not altogether sorry that, for lack of civvies and incongruous as a paper hat on New Year's morning, he has to use his battle dress tunic to cover the gap between old slacks and new fedora.

In the case of Kurt Meyer *vs.* public opinion the veteran finds himself unwillingly on the side of Meyer. The *Maple Leaf* in London sampled the reactions of seven soldiers and found four of them in favor of commutation, three undecided. These soldiers do not condone brutality. They feel that in this case brutality was not proved; it's like holding the Archbishop of Canterbury responsible for the minor heresies of an unconfirmed choir-boy. More acutely, they feel resentment at civilian encroachment on an Army affair.

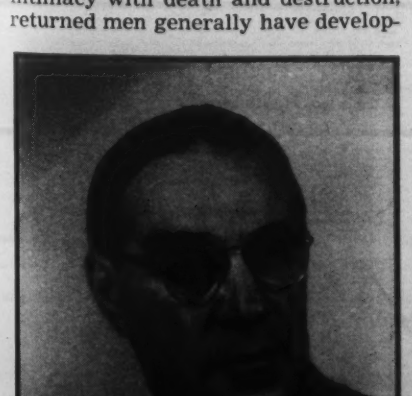
After anything up to six years of world travel and greater or less intimacy with death and destruction, returned men generally have developed a critical, or if you like cynical, attitude of mind which is bound to enliven public life in this country. The current caterwauling in Ontario on the beer strikes us as wrong-headed, if not ludicrous. Although public houses in England enjoy a density somewhat greater per capita than they do in Canada, England has achieved greatness in spite of them, or as some of us think, because of them. As a medium of democratic intercourse, a pub is more useful, for example than a Service Club—and as an expression of communal living, a lot more creditable. Many Canadians remember a Surrey village which during the war shook to the rumble of tanks on a nearby training common and, after it, to the rugcutting of Canadian repatriates at the local Sally Ann. After Sunday morning service in this village everyone, including the rector, repairs to "The Red Lion" or "The Three Shoes" to discuss on equal footing everything from the state of the nation to the culture of Brussels sprouts. The Anglo-Saxon church in the village bears a bronze plaque erected by the Lorne Scots of Canada who worshipped there. To them it will seem strange that the mere drinking of beer should lead to what is described in the present controversy as "exhibitions of lust and licence".

Another manifestation of Canadian civilization that takes the veteran by surprise is the new era in radio. We remember, of course, that Bing Crosby used to come to us for the sake of cheese, but it is another turn of the screw to find that we must take the Met with a dash of petroleum and any simple popular piece with that m—delightful aroma. We yearn for the days when we could get Count Basie or Glen Miller without the benefit of commercial on hour-long programs of the Allied Forces Network called simply Luncheon in Munchen and Midnight in Munich. The appreciation of even *le Jazz Hot* is somehow spoiled by the knowledge that she is the handmaiden of some big industry.

Queues and Stoicism

Instead of running, not walking, to the nearest exit, we would like to see Canada go about its affairs in a manner a little less intense. We would prefer a norm of life somewhere in between the Dutchman leaning on his shovel and the Canadian business man bolting his grilled cheese sandwich at a lunch counter. There is little to be gained by the employment of flying wedge tactics at every street-car door. If like Londoners we could learn to "form queues this side", we would save our nerves and get there just as fast. The Army taught patience to the soldier or, more exactly, a kind of philosophic calm which will help him to surmount most of the crises of civilian re-adjustment.

On May 5, 1945, when the shooting had stopped in North West Europe—VE Day as celebrated in London, New York and, with a difference, in Berlin was an anti-climax to us — a Canadian Corps Commander climbed on a table in his senior officers' mess, said, "Gentlemen, you have survived a war", and walked out. The remark expressed a feeling shared by all of us—a mood of tacit salute to those who died and of congratulation to ourselves who didn't. After this personal victory over fate, all other troubles present and future look childish.



Fabien Sevitzky, conductor of the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra, was guest conductor at the Tor. Symphony Concert, Massey Hall, April 2.

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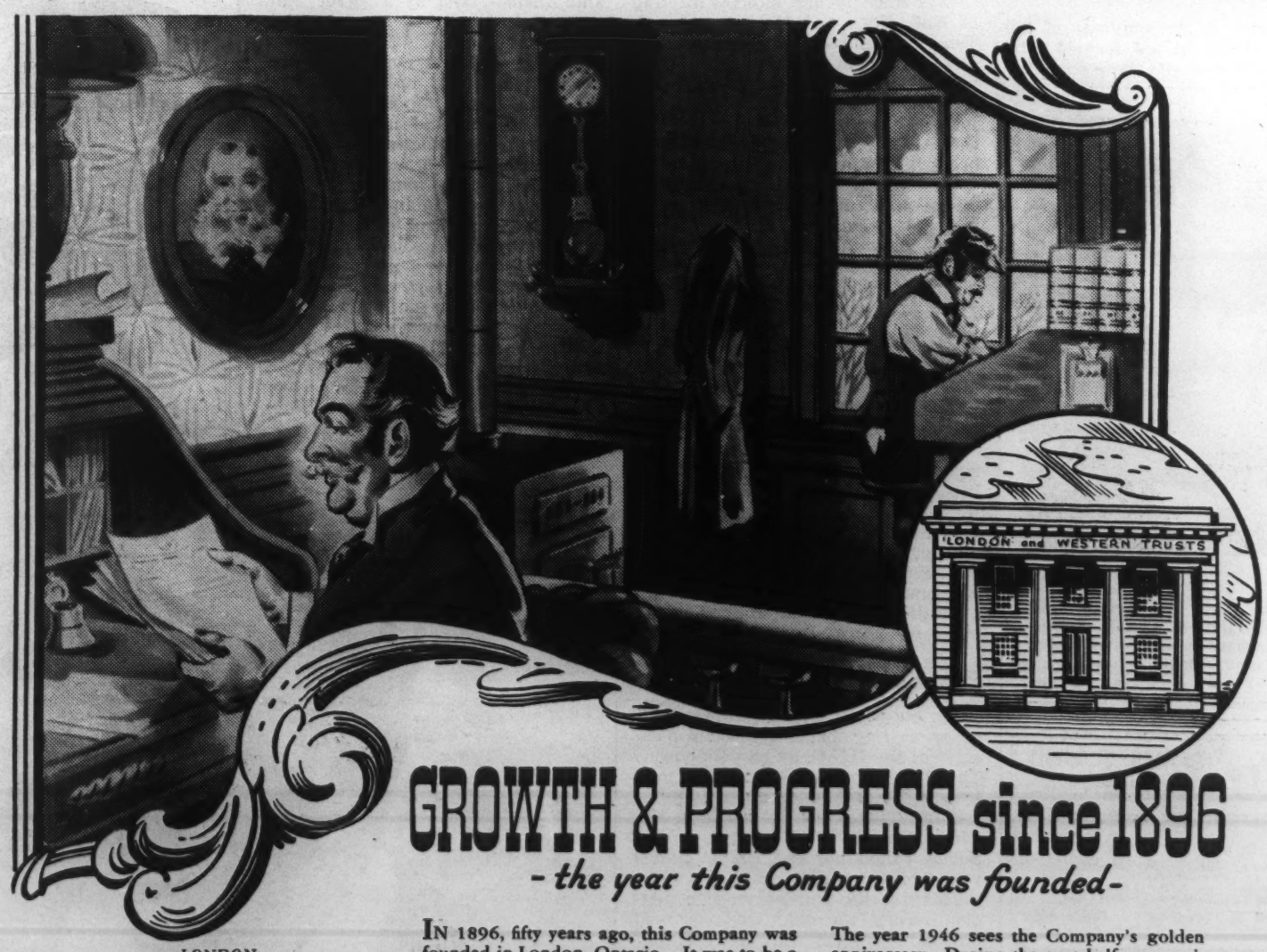

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THE WORLD TODAY

Why Mr. Byrnes Decided to Stand On the Question of Iran

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

New York.

THE observers in the U.N.O. Council Chamber would have been less than human had they been unmoved by the high drama of the moment on Wednesday last week, when the representative of the big power accused in the Iranian case stalked from the room, and the little fellow who had been waiting around for two days for a chance to be heard was finally invited to take his seat at the Council table.

But I met no one who was jubilant over this development. Most of them merely asked, what else could the Council have done? It simply could not bow to the threats of one of its members, no matter how big, that this member wouldn't play ball unless the game was run according to his own rules.

It was very well for Stalin to have said the week before that "the main force of this international organization consists in the fact that it is based on the principle of equal rights of single states and not on the principle of the sovereignty of some states over others." But here was Gromyko saying, certainly on specific instructions from his master, that "because my proposal has not been accepted by the Council, I am not able to participate further in the discussion, and I therefore leave the meeting."

The choice, to the majority of the members of the Council, seemed to be to start right then and there down the slope of declining prestige and moral authority by yielding to the Soviet threat of boycott, or to give the small member the right guaranteed in the Charter to present its case of flagrant breach of treaty obligations against a big member.

Angry Press

The tirade by the American Communist Party leader William Z. Foster in the *Daily Worker* that what we were witnessing was only "the sinister determination of the United States, with the help of Great Britain, to dominate the new world organization at any cost... an exhibition of American atombomb diplomacy in all its nakedness and danger", is not only arrant nonsense but shows an utterly cynical disregard for the principles and obligations of the Charter which had been invoked.

"The big American and British imperialists," says Foster, "do not want to live and work harmoniously with the U.S.S.R., the bulwark of world democracy." But one of the most evident things at these meetings of the Security Council has been the anxiety of the other members to spare those sensibilities of which the Soviet Union makes so much, and to "let her down easily" if only she will abide even belatedly by the rules.

Ever since the first Moscow meeting of Hull, Eden and Molotov, through Teheran, Dumbarton Oaks, Yalta, San Francisco and London, the other members have given the greatest consideration to Russia's wishes concerning the shaping of the rules of the U.N.O. They bent over backwards to bring her in, and gave her a greater voice than any other nation in imposing such important limitations as the veto power.

They drew the line all along against any veto of the right of discussion. Stalin agreed to this specifically at Yalta, after the deadlock at Dumbarton Oaks, and Molotov confirmed it at San Francisco. I remember vividly Eden's press conference, just before he departed, at which he announced with satisfaction that this vital point had now been definitely settled.

That was the way it was understood, signed and ratified. Any small member could bring a complaint before the Council, and if this was established as a "dispute" and concerned another member of the Council, even one of the big powers, that member could not vote on or veto any recommendations which the council might make *for peaceful settlement.*

Power of Veto

The big power would, however, still be covered against any forceful measures of the U.N.O. by its veto power. The U.N.O. was frankly not designed to take forceful action against any of the Big Three, (or by courtesy, Big Five). Had it been so, neither the Soviet Union nor the United States would have joined.

This line the patient and conciliatory Byrnes, the quiet and reserved Cadogan, the moderate Van Kleffens, and the outspoken Egyptian and Mexican delegates were determined to hold at all costs. Byrnes had stated in speech after speech lately that the United States would stand by the Charter, and he did so, judging the cost to be greater if the Council denied its principles than if, as feared, it lost one of its most powerful members. When the show-down came, my neighbor leaned over to me and said: "At any rate, if the United Nations is going to be smashed, it is *not* going to die on its knees."

Why was the Iranian case made the subject of this show-down? Not, certainly, because of the perfection of its government. This is a little beside the case, and the Iranian government is at least less tyrannical than the one which is pressurizing it. It was partly an accident of timing, which brought the expiry of the treaty date of evacuation of Iran just before the meeting time of the Council. Here was a clear case of treaty breach, interference in domestic affairs, and use of the pressure of armed forces, by one member against another.

It might be helpful to review the main facts. 1. *Occupation*: Iran was jointly occupied by Britain and Russia in 1941 to check Nazi activity there, and open up a route for munitions supply to Russia. 2. *Guarantees*: In a treaty made with Iran at this time, and confirmed in the Teheran communiqué, the big powers agreed not to use their forces to interfere in any way with Iran's domestic affairs, and to withdraw them within six months from the end of the war.

This date was stretched from six months after the end of the German War, which would have been the strictest interpretation, to six months from the signing of the Japanese surrender. It came due, irrevocably, on March 2, though Britain and the United States had offered, when the Azerbaijanian trouble began last November, to withdraw by December 1. They were turned down by Moscow, in an answer which suggested that they were trying to alter an agreement firmly made.

Oil in the North

3. *Oil*: Much is made of the fact that Britain has an oil concession in southern Iran, and "all" Russia wants is a similar concession in the north. But Britain has no oil whatever at home, while Russia's domestic reserves are now believed by geologists to be the largest of any nation. To these she has added during and since the war, by outright seizure, the oil of Estonia and of Poland; by forced agreements, the lion's share of the oil of Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Rumania and Albania; and by a secret Yalta agreement, the oil of southern Sakhalin Island, formerly Japanese.

So it is scarcely a case of "poor" Russia being hard up for oil. Even so, Britain and the United States offered at Yalta to use their best offices with the Teheran Government to secure for Russia an oil concession in northern Iran, on terms which would preserve Iranian sovereignty.

This is the real rub. It has seemed by Russia's actions in setting up a puppet government which proclaimed the "autonomy" of Azerbaijan, and by the stipulation made by Stalin in secret negotiations with Premier Qavam during February that Red Army troops should be allowed to remain indefinitely in this part of Iran, that Russia wanted the territory along with the oil.

This is very different from the British conduct in the south, which while it may not be angelic, does not foster secessionist movements or interfere in internal rule, but pays large royalties to the Teheran Government and provides profitable employment for some 50,000 Iranians.

4. *Negotiations*: The Council had already given the Soviets in its London meeting the opportunity of settling the question through direct negotiations with the Iranian Government; though these could hardly be considered "free" negotiations, considering the difference in size of the two parties and the fact that a Red Army of 70,000 was stationed on Iranian soil, and during the final phase of the negotiations moved an advance guard with tanks up to within 20 miles of Teheran. This is the "undue pressure" on which the Council has now asked for assurance in its enquiry addressed to Moscow.

5. *Possible ultimate Soviet aims*: There has been more than a hint in the proceedings of recent months that after forcing through the "autonomy" of Azerbaijan, whose agricultural surplus is vital to the rest of the country, the Soviets might use this as a lever to force in a "friendly" or puppet government in Teheran itself. The Soviet troops which were

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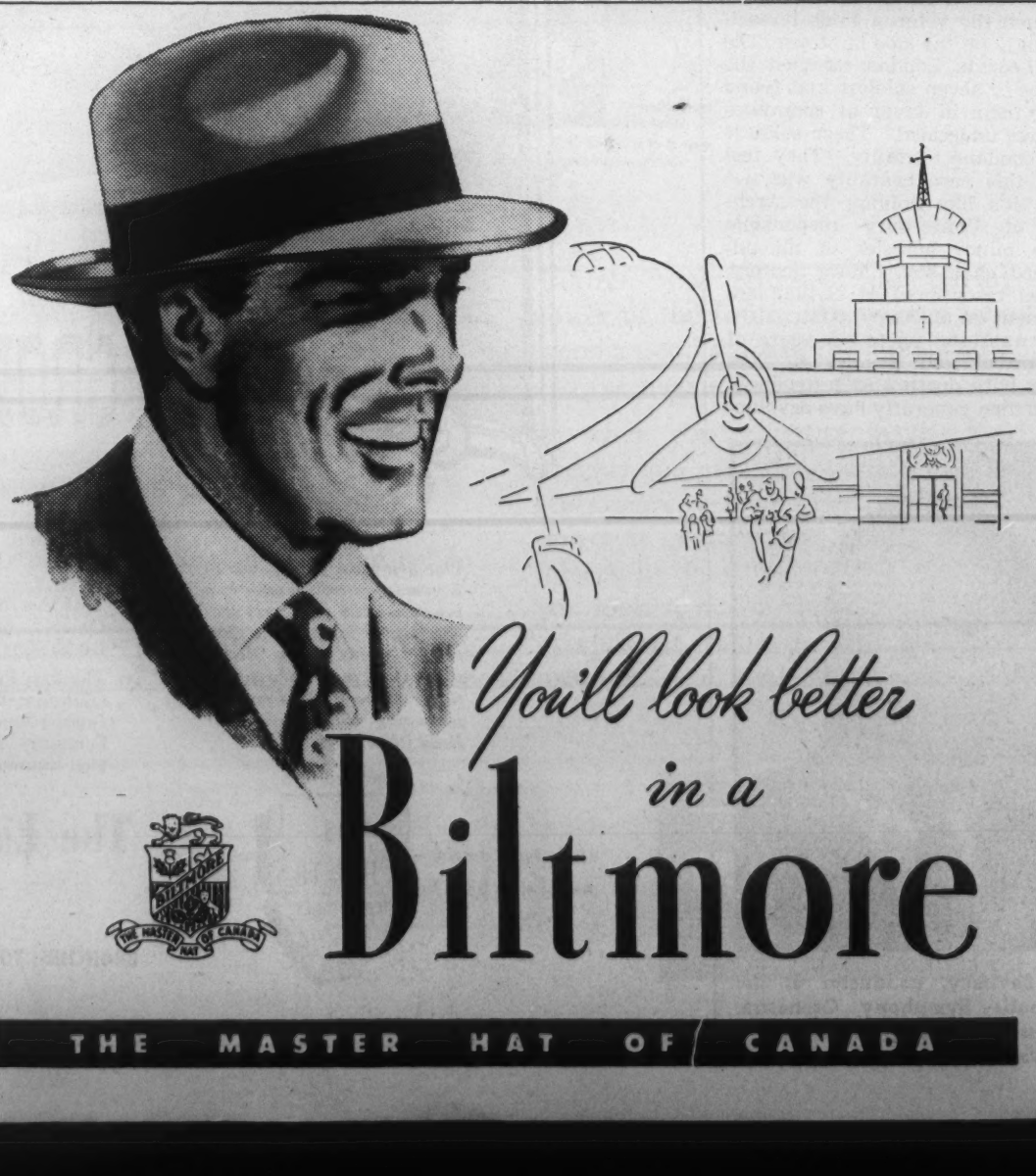

Truman: "Well, fellows, I hope the new soap works!"

to be allowed to stay indefinitely in Azerbaijan would, in any case, always represent a pressure on the central government.

But going much beyond this are the aims revealed in the minutes of the final conversations between Molotov and Ribbentrop in the spring of 1941. L. S. B. Shapiro, whose Washington dispatches used to appear in SATURDAY NIGHT, but who has been writing in recent years for the North American Newspaper Alliance, reported from Germany a fortnight ago that an American intelligence team had uncovered these minutes, and transmitted them to Washington during the winter.

Molotov's Price

Besides all the gains which Russia has since staked out in the Baltic and Eastern Europe, Molotov is said to have named as his price for an alliance which would cover Germany's rear, control of the Dardanelles, a free hand in Iraq and Iran, and enough of Saudi Arabia around to Aden, to control the Persian Gulf and the entrance to the Red Sea. Recent agitation against Turkey, action in Iran, and the stirring up of the Kurdish tribes, which inhabit both of these countries as well as Iraq, tend to confirm these stated Soviet objectives.

6. *Big Power Rivalry*: It would be idle to claim, while the U.N.O. is only finding its feet, that the Council members think and act primarily as citizens of the world. I believe that they are on the whole as honest as any of us in their internationalism and concepts of justice. But at this stage they are sitting in the U.N.O. as representatives of their own countries.

If the Russian representative considers that his country is "entitled" to an outlet on the Persian Gulf, control of the Dardanelles and a colonial base in Tripoli, the violent anti-British campaign carried on day in and day out by the Moscow press and radio warns the British representative that he must be alert to defend the traditional interests of his country in this part of the world.

And the Americans show themselves more and more alive to the dangers of the great upset in the precarious power balance of the world which would occur if the British were to be displaced throughout the Middle East by Russia, which already straddles two continents and now appears to be seeking control of the strategic crossroads of the world.

Byrnes has stated over and over again that he does not believe it possible or desirable to "freeze" the *status quo* by a flat U.N.O. ban on all territorial change. He argues, however, that if the world is to be stabilized and big power rivalry checked so as to permit a return to really peaceful conditions with a lightening of the weight and terror of armaments, such desire for change can best be met by extending Security Council control over key waterways, and perhaps, eventually taking over the apportionment of world oil resources.

Time for Firmness

This determination to go to bat now for an orderly settlement in Iran, according to Charter principles, is heightened by the spectre of the tidal wave of disorder and aggression which might break loose at any time, from Trieste to India, should the Security Council show any feebleness.

Tito's divisions are massed outside Trieste, with Red Army armored columns reported moving into Yugoslavia from Hungary, where a first-class combat army was reassembled during the winter. Tito also maintains 15,000 armed E.A.M. partisans, backed by his own troops, threatening Salonika, for control of which his press and radio have been agitating. The seizure of the whole of Greece might easily follow a withdrawal of the British forces, for which Moscow presses so insistently.

There are the demands for the Dardanelles, the Dodecanese and the eastern Turkish provinces. There is the drumming-up of the Kurdish question (and as in so many other cases, there is real discontent here to be exploited), which would involve Iraq and the Mosul oil fields.

There is the tremendous propaganda directed from Soviet radios to the entire Moslem world (which is changing the views of many of the Jews in Palestine). And, beyond here, there is the Communist agitation which, as even the very moderate Attlee has noticed, is exploiting the unlimited possibilities of trouble in India.

That is what the Iranian question means, in the broadest sense. Although it is often asserted that the Soviets do not want to leave the U.N.O., or see it fold up, the issues involved are so far-reaching that one may well question whether they want to see the U.N.O. establish itself as firm and effective.

Their further conduct in the handling of the Iranian case may give some indication of this. But no matter what their reply, and whether it is delivered by April 3 or April 10, it would be unwise to consider the Near and Middle Eastern crises as all tidied up.

• •

IN welcoming the U. N. O. to the U. S., Jimmy Byrnes read a warning from Harry Truman: "There can be no home anywhere for the United Nations unless the United Nations remain united." Another American put it more prayerfully; Council attendants were startled to find that someone had already cast a vote in their new steel ballot box. "May God be with every member of the U.N.O.," it said. It was signed by Paul Antonio, the mechanic who made the box.

— *Time* Magazine.

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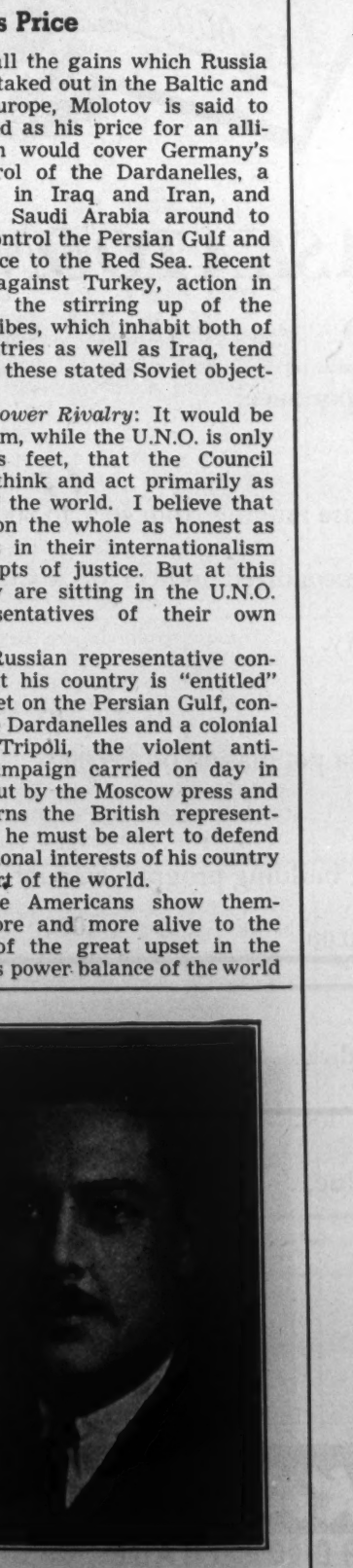

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Scaling Pyrenees to Freedom Cost $500

By BRIAN HAWKINS

The writer of this article, a Canadian navigator, was one of thousands of Allied airmen who escaped from occupied France during the war via the Franco-Spanish frontier. The guide who took him across the Pyrenees had been smuggling contraband over for 30 years but with the fall of France he began the hazardous occupation of escorting fugitive Allied soldiers and airmen across the mountains — for a price of course. Four days of gruelling climbing to a height of nearly 10,000 ft., and a total cost of $500 were, however, not an exorbitant price to pay for freedom.

IN PARIS and Madrid today, there are certain gentlemen in high office who will tell you that they have closed the Franco-Spanish frontier. But I know one man who is paying scant attention to their decrees. His name is Miguel, and he has spent thirty years of his life disregarding those who tell him that he must not cross the frontier of the Pyrenees. He knows that this frontier never has been and never will be closed to himself and to other members of his profession.

For Miguel is a smuggler.

I first met Miguel some time in the late summer of 1942, in Narbonne. It had been arranged that he should act as my guide across the Pyrenees. You will recall that, at that time, the Pyrenean frontier had been very definitely closed to any Briton or Canadain!

Miguel was a small, wiry fellow, rather dried up by the Mediterranean heat, with a vivacity in his eyes that suggested they were twin outlets for all the sunshine he had absorbed in his life.

Born and bred in the foothills of the Pyrenees, a mixture of French and Spanish blood, Miguel had become a smuggler almost by tradition. He had passed his years in travelling the secret routes that weave through the mountainous frontier, and in carrying illegal goods (anything from drugs to dynamite) for his masters in Toulouse and Barcelona.

Not a reputable character, you may say. But with the fall of France and its occupation by the German armies, Miguel's profession became, almost overnight, an honorable one. For very soon the contraband he was taking along his secret paths had become more highly dangerous to transport than dynamite; fugitive Allied soldiers and airmen were in his capable hands.

Miguel's character didn't change overnight, however. To him those jaunts across the frontier were still business deals. His fee was 5,000 francs on the French side of the border, and a further 5,000 francs when he had got his man safely to Barcelona.

I paid him the first instalment as soon as I met him that summer afternoon in Narbonne. With his quick bright eyes he made sure he had received his due, and then seemed anxious to put as much distance between our two persons as possible.

"You go front: I go back—yes," he said, with a wave of his hand towards the creaking high train that stood in the station.

"We descend Vendres," he added. "Then you wait."

Took No Risks

Miguel never took risks, especially when he wasn't on his home ground —amongst the mountains. He knew the trains that ran down towards the frontier were closely watched by the gendarmerie, and that it would be most unwise for him to be near any Englishman who might be caught by one of their periodic swoops en route.

I myself, in a previous attempt to make my way across the frontier, had been trapped in one of those swoops. A posse had leapt aboard at the little halt of Perpignan to examine all passengers' papers. Boldly I had presented my forged identity card, but, unfortunately, it had given as my place of residence the Pas de Calais, and this had prompted a few questions as to why I was so far from home, what was I doing in the frontier district, and so on.

After a couple of minutes my French had broken down, and I had continued on my way sitting between two enormous gendarmes and a strong smell of garlic and red wine. Optimist to the end, I had half hoped they might be going to slip me over the frontier — for we were still headed in that direction. But I soon discovered that Vichy had outmoded any spirit of *entente cordiale* in my two companions, and I spent the next two nights in a distinctly evil cell under the gendarmerie of Port Bou, a village right on the frontier. This cell, in which many a frontier-breaker has ended up, has been built in the most galling position possible for its inmates; for it is not more than 500 yards from the railway tunnel that burrows under the actual frontier and leads from France to Spain.

All that, however, is another story. Miguel and I alighted in safety at Port Vendres, which is about three stations before Port Bou, just as night was falling.

Soon we were threading our way silently through fields of olive trees which still held the heat of the day, silent but for the chattering creak of the field crickets all around us. Ahead, outlined in the last light from the palest of grey skies, were the Pyrenees, the great natural barrier we had to cross.

That was the beginning of four days of sheer hell for me. Miguel told me the smaller range of mountains near the coastline was too closely guarded: we would have to take the longer route into Anderra. So up we climbed towards the snow-covered heights, sweating in the ice-cold night air—I tagging at Miguel's heels like a faithful dog—he never pausing, moving as if by instinct in the almost total darkness.

He did not speak, and, for fear of giving ourselves away, I was forced to keep my mouth shut — although after going at it for several gruelling hours on end I would have given anything for a "breather."

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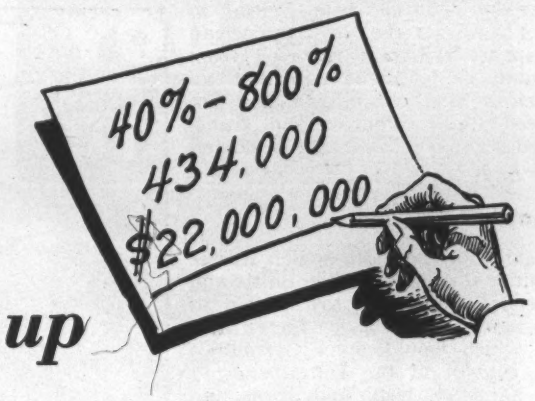

to SASKATOON

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lay up the next day in a rough wood shelter that Miguel said he had made himself. As food we had a loaf of blackish-brown bread and slivers of hard white cream-cheese, which we washed down with harsh red wine drunk from one of those peculiar bottles which all the peasants carry in the south of France. One simply tilts back one's head and squirts the wine on to the back of one's throat—very hygienic for communal drinking.

So it went on for the next three nights, only it was worse. But Miguel never faltered, keeping up his steady pace even when we had climbed above the snow-line. Many a time I felt like lying down in the knee-deep snow and giving up.

I recalled, too, the experiences of a friend of mine who had been recaptured. His party had had a bad guide over the mountains. The guide had lost his way, and for days the whole party had staggered through snow-drifts, sometimes above their waists. Two of them had disappeared and perished. The remainder, by pure chance, had managed to find their way down from the heights—not into Andorra, however, as they had at first fondly imagined. They had soon discovered that their confused wanderings had led them back into France!

Hardships Many

But Miguel didn't fail me. Just when I felt I could go on no longer he would call a short halt, and, what was more important, he did not lose his way. On the fourth day we descended into Andorra.

I looked at the stout walking-shoes I had been wearing when we left Narbonne (weeks ago, it seemed). The soles were worn to paper-thickness. I took off those shoes to find that my toe-nails had turned black and blue. A few days later an entirely new set had begun to grow. The rest of the journey to Barcelona was easy going, however. Once there, and having received his further 5,000 francs, Miguel started back without delay.

"Bonne chance, Monsieur," he said, as we parted. "It was a good 'voyage.' But there are many more waiting."

He patted his bulging wallet and smiled slyly out of those lustrous and lively dark eyes of his. I watched his small, wiry figure stride off down the dusty road, and as I watched that receding figure it was almost as if I were bidding farewell to a lifelong friend in that active little contrabandist.

I was just one of many thousands who crossed the Franco-Spanish frontier during wartime in the company of men like Miguel. The R.A.F. alone reported that nearly 1,500 of their men returned home via this route after being shot down over Occupied Europe, and that figure can assuredly be more than doubled when Army personnel and Allied servicemen are taken into consideration.

Politicians may say they have closed the Pyrenean frontier, but it will always remain open to those determined enough to cross—including, of course, my friend Miguel, the smuggler.

Nicholas Kostrukoff heads the General Platoff Don Cossack Chorus, heard at Massey Hall, this week.

The Dominion Bank

1871 - 1946

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THE DOMINION BANK

1871 SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF BANKING 1946

C. H. CARLISLE, *President*

ROBERT RAE, *General Manager*

645

THE SCIENCE FRONT

Ulcer Patients May Expect Great Things from Protein Therapy

by PEGGY KINSELLA

"OH MY ulcers!" is the lament of Mr. Diet Smith—a most unhappy character in the Dick Tracy comic strip. His condition is singularly unfunny, as sufferers from this prevalent ailment will testify. However, at any time we may expect his cry to change to "Where's my amigen?" for amigen is a preparation of amino acids, which is being used in the recently-developed method for promptly soothing a bad peptic ulcer. It is of interest to all such sufferers from the mild case embarrassed by an occasional burp to the patient enduring acute stomach distress.

This treatment is still in the cradle stage. It is so new that no one knows what its total benefits may be, but already dramatic results have been achieved. The basic theory of therapy lies in the administration of pre-digested proteins which build up the human system and, at the same time, provide a labor-saving device for the stomach.

The regimen was tried on four patients who were about to go under the surgeon's knife. Within twenty-four hours they experienced relief from pain. They gained weight and strength. One of them felt so well that he refused surgery and returned home. The other three underwent operation, and in one an ulcer scar only was found. Case histories of twenty-seven other patients revealed that pain disappeared twenty-four to forty-eight hours after commencement of treatment.

Results were as striking in other instances which were recorded like newspaper headlines. X-ray reports show healing ulcer craters! Unpleasant symptoms disappear! Weight gains average twenty pounds in two or three weeks! Pep and endurance return! On the old treatment of complete bed rest and a Sippy diet extreme cases frequently showed no improvement. Medical science now acclaims a new wonder, but refuses to call it a "cure" as yet.

On a normal diet the average person is provided with adequate quantities of carbohydrates, fats and proteins, but ulcer-sufferers are short on the last item. Their diet is restricted because the digestion of protein-rich food requires considerable effort on the part of the digestive tract to break up the food into amino acids from which the body selects its own protein. This work irritates and inflames the ulcer crater and, if the condition is aggravated, bleeding may result. Consequently the patient must avoid bulky or bolus food. He cannot enjoy a thick juicy steak even if he is on good terms with his butcher and has plenty of meat coupons; sometimes even eggs and milk are intolerable to him.

Protein Starved

However uninteresting his meals may seem, the unfortunate individual has still more to endure. On a very bland diet he becomes protein starved. His resistance to disease weakens. He feels "all pooped out". In addition, the process of replacing tissue defect in the ulcer slows up. This is to be expected for, next to water, protein is the most important constituent of soft, living tissue. The body must absorb a sufficient amount to keep its machinery functioning and to repair damage. When there is not enough of the vital substance for both maintenace and repair, healing is retarded.

The problem that faced physicians, therefore, was to introduce protein into the body without over-working the digestive apparatus. An answer to the poser was found in the administration of "amigen" or other preparations of amino acids which, being pre-digested, required little effort on the part of the stomach. Such a short-cut to nourishment gave the protesting organ a chance to rest; the inflammation died down; the tissue-building proteins were absorbed by the blood and set to work healing the ulcer crater.

How is the amino acid mixture administered? In many cases it may be given by mouth. Oral feeding, although it involves a certain amount of protein wastage, is most satisfactory for it combines with other food and acts as a buffer, its antacid properties cutting down the flow of irritating gastric juices. Preparations are available now which are agreeable to the taste. A great deal depends on the preference of the individual, but peptic ulcer patients on the whole seem to have less objecthan to it than other people.

Eight Feedings a Day

Although the variety of flavor reads like a soda-fountain menu, some prefer it unflavored or with salt added to the mixture to make it more palatable. It may be supplied with a chocolate flavor. Some people toss it down with soft drinks or fruit juices. Often a concentrated mixture is followed by a "chaser" of sugar preparation, which provides extra calories so that the precious proteins will not be stolen away to furnish energy for running the body machinery. It may be served hot, at room temperature or chilled. Eight or nine feedings a day, at intervals of two hours, usually provide an effective schedule; however, severe cases of ulcer distress are fed every hour. Some hospital cases, upon discharge, are instructed not only to follow a bland diet but also to take regular feedings of "amigen" or milk and to avoid excessive smoking.

Danger signals are flying high when an ulcer begins to bleed. A recent study shows that 77 per cent of ulcer deaths follow the first hemorrhage. Inevitably loss of blood results in rapid loss of protein, and the precious substance is lost just when it is needed most. Amino acids cannot be taken by mouth under these circumstances because even the slight effort on the part of the stomach that this involves may aggravate the condition; however, they can be injected under the skin or into the vein from whence they are absorbed by the blood. The injection method is invaluable, not only in cases of hemorrhage, but also when there is vomiting, diarrhoea or surgical intervention in the intestinal tract.

It has been established that the protein requirements of an individual may be calculated on the basis of the weight of his body. Until this discovery was made, most patients were given an inadequate supply of protein.

Dr. Frank Way Co Tui, a Chinaborn medical researcher at New York University, grew curious when he found that surgical patients in private rooms made more rapid recovery than public ward cases, although all were given the same nourishment before and after operation. It occurred to him that the progress of the private patients was due to a more fortifying home diet. Thereupon he tried building up stomach ulcer cases with protein digest, and he was rewarded by amazing results in rapid healing and recuperation.

Although it is only a matter of months since the earliest patient to receive this treatment was discharged, the first amino acid was discovered a long time ago. In 1810 William H. Wollaston found cystine in a human kidney stone, but it was not until nearly a century later that its value in maintaining healthy hair and nails was realized. This amino acid, together with twenty-two others, combines to make up all the proteins. Lack of any one of them could upset the body balance and result in nervous symptoms, deformity or retarded growth. Fortunately, the human system is capable of synthesizing fifteen of these important substances. The other eight, which must be supplied from an outside source, are provided in such preparations as amigen.

Physicians warn that the new ulcer treatment is no better than any other in preventing a recurrence of trouble if the patient eats irregular meals, consumes rough food or indulges in tobacco or alcohol to excess. However, it does effect prompt control of such a recurrence.

Amino acid therapy has been startlingly successful in the healing

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• • •

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THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE • WATERLOO, ONTARIO

of wounds. In one instance a hospital admitted an eight year old girl suffering from third degree burns unhealed for over a year. Examination of the wound revealed a pink, wet, granulating surface devoid of skin. Four attempts at skin grafting had been unsuccessful. Amino acid injections were ordered to improve the child's nutritional status and build up the tissue to take skin grafts. Once more grafts were applied. This time all the grafts anchored and healing proceeded well.

In Europe amino acids are used as famine-food to nurture victims who are too starved to eat and who could not assimilate ordinary food even if they were able to swallow it. U.N.R.R.A. supplies a protein digest to some war ravaged regions of the continent. Many allied service men, when released from German prison camps, were so weakened from hunger that ordinary feeding methods proved useless. The magic aminos were called on to build up their emaciated bodies and save them from slow death. At one time starvation threatened many individuals on enforced liquid diets following surgery. Now, however, patients are fortified by protein injections before and after operation.

Protein therapy is found more and more useful in treating a variety of human ailments, including cancer and colitis. In pregnancy it has been established that the expectant mother requires a great deal more protein than the average adult to sustain herself and her child. Protein deficiency at this time often results in premature or still birth. The public may well challenge the medical profession with the question, "Why are amino acids not employed more extensively to lessen the dangers of pregnancy?"

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Australia Began With 7 Rabbits

By REX BENNETT

From very small beginnings in Australia rabbits have grown into a menace which it is estimated costs the country nearly $200,000,000 annually, all attempts at extermination having failed. Their eating capacity is said to halve the number of sheep and livestock which Australia can support and they are even credited with responsibility for the sand-drifts which sweep across the country.

Adelaide, South Australia

IN MAY 1788 a census of animals was taken in Australia. Among the listed livestock was a small, furry creature that hardly seemed worth noting.

By May, 1827, the rabbit was running about in hundreds on some large properties, and in 1824 numbers of them were caught and turned loose on Deal Island, in the Bass Strait, for shipwrecked sailors to live on.

It was not, however, until the 1860's that the rabbit became a menace to Australia. About 1862 some men of Victoria, remembering that in England the coursing of rabbits was very popular and provided keen sport, commissioned the master of a sailing clipper to bring some rabbits to Victoria.

Seven Immigrants

Three times the sailing ship made the voyage from England with her cargo of rabbits, and each time the rabbits died. On the fourth trip the sailing ship arrived at Melbourne and seven rabbits had survived.

Five years later 20,000 rabbits were killed in an organized drive in Barwon Park, Victoria, and the sportsmen who had sent to England for a new diversion for their leisure found that most of their working hours were taken up with the problem of how to get rid of the rabbit that was now officially classed as vermin.

The progeny of a single pair of these rabbits can total 13,718,000 in three years, and the rabbit soon "took possession" of Australia.

He swam across the Murray River into New South Wales and South Australia. He invaded Queensland and was soon far inside the borders. Western Australia built 2,023 miles of strong wire-netting, at a cost of more than $2,000,000, to stem the invasion, only to find to its horror that the rabbit was already swarming west of the fence.

Each State made it compulsory for the farmer to destroy the rabbits on his land, under penalty of a heavy fine. Ferrets were introduced to kill the rabbits, but the ferrets developed a liking for poultry.

Added Menace

Foxes were tried, but they mated with the wild bush dogs, and their progeny became almost as big a menace to sheepfarmers as the rabbit. Battalions of wild dogs invaded the sheep farms of Western and Southern Australia, killing and ravaging thousands of lambs and sheep a year, the rabbits merely providing them with almost unlimited and easily procured food.

Great rabbit hunts with dogs and men were organized all over Australia. Water holes were poisoned, but this was found to defeat its own ends, as other animals were killed.

Rabbits were taken to laboratories and infected with poison virus, then let loose among their fellows, but the prolific breeding of the rabbits outweighed the death-rate by the virus.

The Australian Government even considered the breeding of pythons in a new attempt to rid its agricultural areas of the plague of rabbits. A scientific mission had been sent to South America to find out how agriculturists there kept their farms free of rodents. The scientists reported that in Mexico many farmers kept pythons. By keeping the snakes well fed their own livestock was safe from attack and rabbits leave any district where there are pythons.

Ten rabbits are said to eat as much grass and herbage as one sheep and they soil and ruin countless acres of grazing land.

According to a professor of Adelaide University the vegetation of the arid parts of South Australia is doomed because rabbits eat up the young wattles and shrubs as fast as they shoot out of the earth. They eat the heart out of pastures, leaving only poor grass; they eat the crops, and when they can get nothing else they eat the bark of the trees.

If the rabbit pest were destroyed, Australia could maintain nearly twice as many sheep and other livestock.

Rabbits are to a large extent responsible for the great sanddrifts that sweep across Australia. They have stripped large areas bare of all vegetation, and there is no holding-ground to resist the force of the wind when it whips over the soil.

Thousands of tons of rabbit skins are exported from Australia each year, while millions of frozen carcases are exported annually. Rabbits thus bring about $10,000,000 a year to the Commonwealth.

But even so, the little furry creature that was hardly worth recording in 1788 is today estimated to cost Australia between 150 and 200 million dollars a year.

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LONDON LETTER

Canada Fortunate in Having Had Vincent Massey to Represent It

By P. O'D.

London.

THE time-honored jest about an ambassador is that he is "an honest man sent to lie abroad for the good of his country." Of a High Commissioner I suppose we might say that he is sent abroad to make friends for his country, and not even to "make" friends so much as to maintain and strengthen the ties that already exist.

It is all in the family, though this doesn't mean that it is all plain sailing. Family relationships are seldom so simple and easy as that. A High Commissioner requires just as much tact and discretion as any ambassador, and also a friendliness and sincerity not always expected of ambassadors. The heart is as important as the head.

For the past ten years—much of it so fateful—Canada has had the good fortune to be represented in this country by a High Commissioner unusually well equipped for his position. Now that his retirement has been announced, Canadians here in England realize more clearly than ever with what skill and dignity and unselfish devotion Vincent Massey has carried out his onerous duties, and how secure a place he has gained in the esteem of the British public, hardly less high than among his own countrymen. He has been a conspicuous success.

Without in the least trying to be popular, Massey has achieved popularity. He is not at all an expansive sort of person. There is nothing in his manner of the rather flamboyant friendliness characteristic of a good many Dominion statesmen. But no one who meets him could mistake his intelligence and culture and his knowledge of his job. These are qualities that are nowhere more appreciated than here in London.

Few High Commissioners have had for their post the special qualifications which Vincent Massey has enjoyed. He had already had diplomatic experience as the first Canadian Minister to Washington. And his knowledge of England goes back to his days as an undergraduate at Oxford. Besides, his deep interest in matters of art, which led to his becoming a trustee of both the National Gallery and the Tate, has been another strong and intimate tie with English life.

All this helps to explain his success at Canada House, but only helps, for the chief part is a matter of intelligence and character. During a long and most difficult period he has filled a vitally important post with high credit to himself and to his country. When finally he goes home in another few weeks, it will be with the esteem and affection and regret of the whole Canadian community in London. They are proud of him and the work he has done here.

More Cars for Export

Nearly a quarter of a million motor-cars are said to be on order from British factories—most of them for export, of course. The home buyer is still having a very thin time of it. Even when he manages to get a licence to purchase, he may have to wait a year or more for delivery. The industry is sending abroad about half its present output.

Apparently there is a great foreign demand at present for the medium-sized British car, especially in those countries which before the war were supplied largely by German and Italian manufacturers such as Opel and Fiat. The demand is principally for the 10- or 12-h.p. type, which is so popular in this country, and which therefore British factories are especially well equipped to produce.

In order to meet this foreign demand, the British manufacturer is turning out models with left-hand drive—a bit reluctantly perhaps, but feeling that some concession must be made to poor heathen who insist on travelling on the wrong side of the road. In models for the home market the steering-wheel is still on the right, and likely to remain there.

Every now and then in this country a feeble effort is made to have the rule of the road changed so as to bring Great Britain into line with the rest of the world—or most of it—but without any real hope of success. If the regiment is out of step with our boy George—well, so much the worse for the regiment!

Pioneered Car Design

Motor-cars have become so ordinary and almost universal a feature of modern life that it is hard to think of the world without them. And yet there died in Birmingham the other day an old gentleman, Dr. Lanchester, who built the first English motor-car—the first, that is, to run on petrol. And the Lanchester is still, of course, one of the best known English makes.

It is just fifty years since Dr. Lanchester built his first petrol-driven car, embodying in it a number of inventions of his own. These, with others he subsequently made, were a very important contribution to automobile engineering. The Lanchester Company was established in 1899. Dr. Lanchester was also technical adviser to the Daimler Company. He achieved for himself a great reputation as a bold and imaginative designer.

Aviation as well as motoring occupied his attention. As long ago as 1897 he published a paper dealing with aeroplane and propeller design. It attracted little attention at the time, but has since been accepted as pioneering work of the utmost value, on which the whole modern theory of aeroplane lift and drag is based. Dr. Lanchester was the first to establish it.

He was a very remarkable man—with a remarkable gift for keeping out of the limelight. The general public knew practically nothing of him or his work. His name was familiar, of course, but only as the name of a motor car. He preferred it that way. To a great expert the only thing that really counts is recognition by other experts; and he had it.

Spring, But No New Clothes

Now that spring is here again, the young man's fancy—and not only the young man's—may be turning a little wistfully to thoughts of new clothes. But then the young man has already been given some civilian clothes by a kindly and paternal government on his release from the Forces, so perhaps he isn't thinking so wistfully of new clothes as his shabby elders are.

By way of whetting the sartorial appetite, or perhaps merely of relieving the sartorial despair, the British Color Council has announced that it "sponsors six color-types for men's suitings for 1946," including such shades as "blue grass," "storm and pacific green" (having reference, I suppose, to the international situation), "sloeberry, shellgrey, smoke haze, Norse gold, silver bark, and Ascot blue."

Sounds wonderful, doesn't it? But a gay lot of good it will do most of us! If our tailors had the cloth, they haven't the labor to make it up; and if we had the money, our wives wouldn't let us have the coupons. We seemed doomed to go on wearing the same old suit for quite a long time yet, but I, for one, am not worrying much about it. The thought of myself in sloeberry or Norse gold or even Ascot blue is not one to fill me with elation.

THE MELTING POT

Prayer Mats and Muezzin Control Towers Are Now Army Memories

By J. N. HARRIS

A BITTER, bitter note to all exservicemen will be the announcement that compulsory Church Parades are to be abandoned by the British Army. The Canadian forces will probably follow suit, but that won't do much good to the people who have been released.

Although you could generally get the Padre to agree that forcing a man to go to church was a bad principle, you never could get him to go to the C.O. and protest against it. Compulsory Church Parade was just one of the things you had to grin and bear, and who, after all, was the Padre to interfere with military discipline, etc., etc.

Many were the devices used in an attempt to dodge these parades, but they were generally too much trouble, as the chap who claimed to be a Mohammedan for this purpose would agree. His Group Captain gave him a prayer mat, and insisted that he pray at sunrise and at mid-day, using the Watch Office as a Muezzin tower. (He was back in the Christian fold within a week).

One of our old Station Commanders was broad-minded in this respect. He said that all Church parades were to be voluntary. The men were to have a completely free choice between Church Parade and a morning on coal fatigue or digging slit trenches. Church Parade was well attended. The officer on Church Parade, he said, blighting our hopes of lying abed the next morning, was there on Air Force Duty, and not as a worshipper.

He told us that it was the officer's job to listen to the sermon, and if he caught the parson preaching sedition, or trying to seduce His Majesty's forces from their allegiance, it was his duty to march all the troops out of the church.

That ray of urchin hope was never fulfilled. For the remainder of our service career, we listened to sermons with a keen ear for sedition, or even a disparaging remark about King's Regulations and Air Council Instructions. But it never came.

•

MR. C. J. BURNS wants to know where we get our information about the Xenophons Mark I and II.

Although only one Xenophon made the Encyclopedia Britannica, two of

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MEET AND MI R

Mt. Eisen

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Mt. Eisenhower is only one cou awaiting tourists who meet in

But for the greatest post-war pm and understanding, we need tha themselves should move mor een

Only 5% of the adult citizens ada Dominion; 40%—nearly half r p beyond the boundaries of the pro begin at home.

This message econ supporting th s of ment's Trave u an Tourist Assoc to m major Canad ustry the public ser

UNI E

VAN O

TOU-3

them made Peck's Classical Dictionary. The second one, however, was neither historian nor a leader of troops, so far as is known. He was a writer of prose fiction. Mr. Burns is quite right in his contention that both the Xenophons we were talking about were the same fellow.

There has, however, been an argument that the Xenophon who wrote the "Hellenica" did not write the "Anabasis," or was not the Xenophon who took part in the march into Asia Minor. That is because the writer of the "Hellenica" speaks of Themistogenes as the man who wrote the account of the expedition of Cyrus. Peck states flatly that this argument is groundless.

What confirmed us in our idea that Xenophon was written by another fellow of the same name was an editorial in the *Manchester Guardian*, which we interpreted, no doubt wrongly, as support for the theory that Xenophon was two different people. The editorial inserted the words, "We quote the scholars," in a gently ironical manner, which confirmed us in an error of long standing.

Mr. Burns has now corrected that error, for which we are grateful. Maybe we were thinking of Xylophon, who wrote the "March of the Wooden Soldiers."

•

"THE Cardinal bowed his head and murmured the early Christian greeting, *'Pax tecum et cum spirituous tuo'.*"—Account of a Pontifical High Mass, from the Toronto *Globe and Mail.*

Preoccupation with the new Ontario Liquor Law is widespread. *Cheerio, and the same to you.* (Modern Christian greeting).

•

MR. Bennett Cerf, the Man They Couldn't Stop, writing in the *Saturday Review of Literature* about the controversy over Ezra Pound, says that he received 142 letters opposing the exclusion of Pound from an anthology, and 140 favoring the exclusion.

The letters, he says, "were intensely earnest, often angry, all amazingly interesting. *There wasn't a single nut letter in the lot. They represented a true cross-section of America.*" (My italics).

Cross-section of *which?* Stop, stop, Mr. Cerf! Just let's have one nut-letter, for the sake of the law of averages, and we won't say another word.

•

THE English serve their beer at room temperature. We Canadians complain that the rooms are cold and the beer is warm. Can we have it both ways?

We probably can.

•

ANOTHER letter from a War-Groom:

Sir, Opin all is well with you I write to say it aint with me. I come to this ere land of opportunity as war-groom to as nawce a bit of omework as the W.D.s could boast of, but reabilitation in my new omeland as turned out a bit of a sticker. Not avin a roof as we could call our own me an my trouble an strife is residin with the brides parints wich are O.K. excep for er muvver.

Cor stroof, sir, the way these Canadian women take on, you carnt get your Mrs. to put a bit of blackin on your boots but wot your muvver-in-lor's flyin to pieces like that en wot flew into the Urricane's airscrew, and wot with the neighbors an all its like livin in a perpetual Band of Blessed Ope.

But cor crikey, there wouldn't nothin trouble me if it wasn't for the way every second bloke over ere wants to bury you. Funeral omes ere, funeral omes there; they aint like our undertakers as as their shop quiet like beind a garridge, and they aint even undertakers cause the ones that aint morticians is funeral directors and one bloke calls imself a obsequial engineer.

Tawk abaht "Wy walk abaht arf dead wen we can bury you for $77", that don't strawk me arf as bad as them two blokes in the tramcars wot leer down at you from the cards sayin, "Won't you step into my funeral parlor?" It fair gives me the creeps. Makes me want to live forever just to diddle em.

Well, wot o, there's some things omelike and I'm appy to see they got Popeye just like the *Dily Mirror* and good ol Blondie from the *Sketch* it shows ow quick Canadians ketch on.

Yours, etc.,
Orace

P.S. And this is the blinkin P.S. de resistance as the Frogs say, we get our Fish and Chip as soon as the Mrs. collecks er gratuity an we'll ave amburgers on the side. O

The Board of Directors of

THE CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

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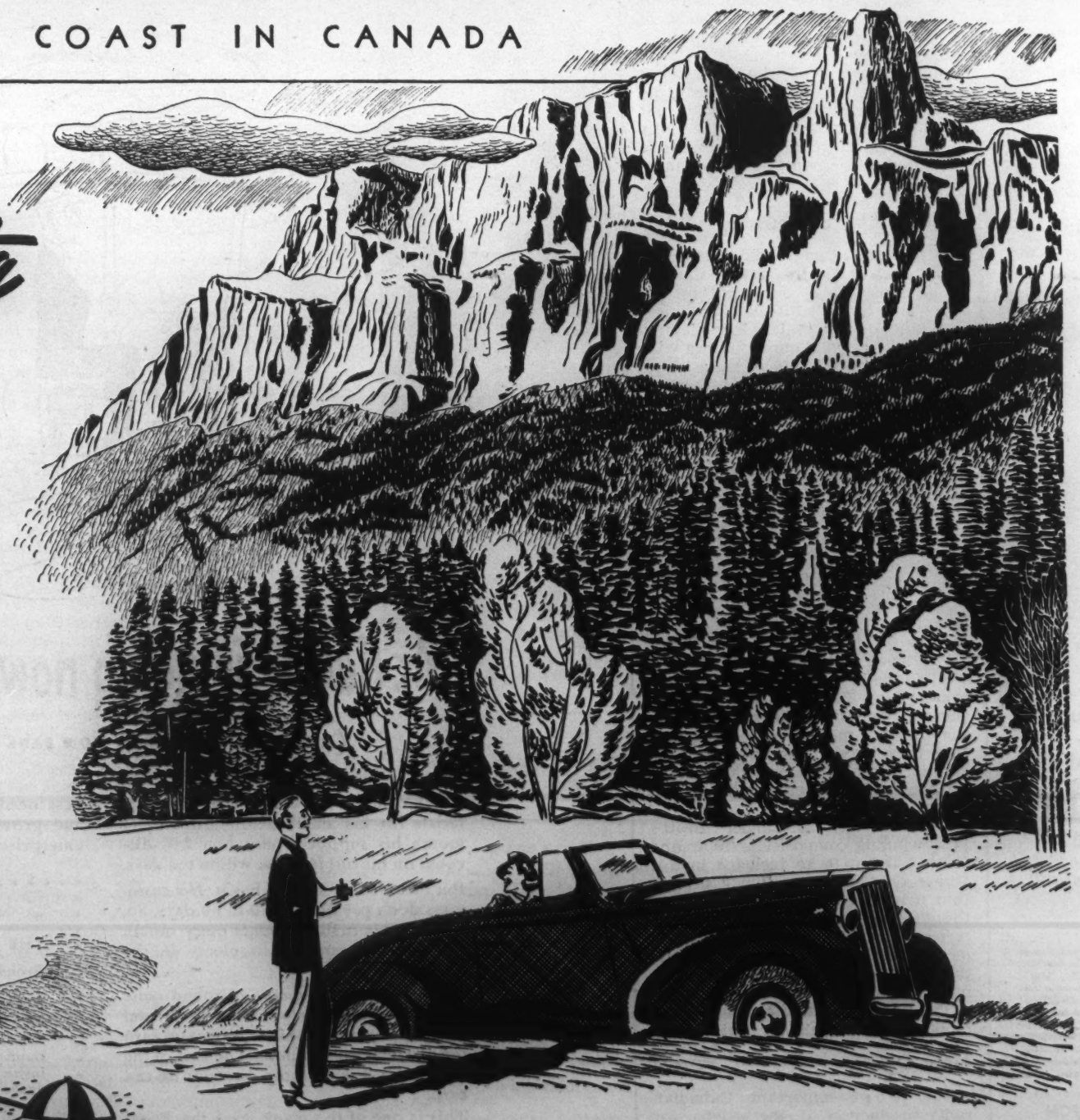

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one countless adventures in travel eet in Canada.

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zens ada have seen all sections of the hall r people—have never travelled f the provinces. Truly—travel should

ssage econd of a series ng th s of our Govern- Trave and Provincial Assoc o make travel a Canad ustry. Offered in lic se

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ED DISTILLERS LIMITED

NOUVER AND GRIMSBY, CANADA

THE WEEK IN RADIO

With More Maturity Stage 46 May Become Continent's Ace Show

By JOHN L. WATSON

A RADIO production which proves to be an unqualified turkey is considerably less exasperating to the critic than one which just misses the mark through carelessness or over-enthusiasm on the part of the author. A notable example of the near-miss was the "Stage 46" production of "Secret Treaty", written by Tommy Tweed and produced "in the spirit of fun" on Sunday, March 10. If we had switched off our radio after the first ten minutes, as we were powerfully tempted to do, we should have made the mistake of dismissing the whole thing as irrelevant, immaterial and utterly inconsequential. However, we persevered and were rewarded by the occasional moment of sheer delight. The author started with a clever idea but he worked it to death. As a race, we Canadians are none-too-adept at making fun of ourselves. To his catalogue of typically Canadian shortcomings Mr. Tweed might have added: a lamentable tendency toward heavy-footed humor.

A production which forfeits even the dubious honor of being classed as a near miss was Gerald Noxon's "The Great River," whose script included virtually every cliché known to the English tongue. This masterpiece, produced on "Stage 46" on Sunday, March 17, was a fantasy in parable form which described the efforts of a thoroughly ill-assorted group of people to cross a turbulent river to a land abounding in peace and prosperity—and other luxuries too numerous to mention. The passengers who embarked on this unhappy little Odyssey were, of course, symbolic representations of thoroughly abstract forces and ideas. They included personifications of National Sovereignty, Opportunism, Organized Labor, etc., not to mention two bewildered refugees from a soap opera (the inevitable John and Mary) who, presumably, were meant to represent the Little People, or You and Me, an impersonation which we were inclined to resent. Needless to say, the expedition ended in disaster, a monumental shipwreck that must have taxed the facilities even of the C.B.C.'s well equipped sound-effects department—the last despairing gurgles of John and Mary mingling with the mighty sigh of relief that went up from the longsuffering audience.

"Stage 46" purports to be the C.B.C.'s most significant dramatic presentation. It has the services of a brilliant young producer, an extraordinarily capable musical director and a cast which includes some of Canada's most experienced radio actors. Given dramatic material with some intrinsic worth the Stage might rank among the best programs of its kind on the North American air, but it will never attain maturity as long as so much dramatic incompetence is flaunted in the name of "Experimental Theatre".

Seven P.M. on Sunday

Seven o'clock on Sunday evening is a time which, in the minds of most radio addicts, has become almost inseparably linked with the bland wisecracking of a certain violin-playing comedian and one questions the wisdom of the C.B.C. in spotting a series of decidedly important broadcasts at that hallowed hour. However, it is devoutly to be hoped that a great many Canadians resisted the lure of Benny to listen to the C.B.C. broadcasts devoted to the works of Canadian composers who received 1945 awards from the Composers, Authors and Publishers Association of Canada. The award winners were Jean Coulthard Adams, Minuetta Borek, Alexander Brott, Frank Llewellyn Harris, Oskar Morawetz and Jocelyn Binette. Miss Binette received awards for two of her compositions.

Whatever the quality of their works (and in most cases it was high) these young Canadian musicians deserve a sympathetic hearing. In fact, they deserve more repeated hearings than they are ever likely to get if we persist in our characteristic attitude of snobbish indifference to the efforts of our compatriots.

Unfortunately, Alexander Brott's prize-winning composition, "War and Peace," is not to be included in this series, on the rather flimsy pretext that it was broadcast once before in the "Canadian Music in Wartime" series. Nevertheless, the C.B.C. is to be congratulated on their enthusiastic promotion of this truly Canadian music.

The final concert of the series will be broadcast on Sunday, April 7.

New Opera

The most important Canadian radio production of the season (or perhaps of *any* season) is the forthcoming presentation of "Deirdre of the Sorrows," the new opera composed by Healey Willan, with libretto by John Coulter. This work was especially commissioned by the C.B.C. for broadcast performance, in the fall of 1943. The libretto was completed in the summer of 1944 and Dr. Willan finished writing the music just before Christmas last year. The story, based on the legendary love story of Deirdre and Naisi, has passed through the hands of a good many writers, ancient and modern. Mr. Coulter's libretto, now published in book form, is the first operatic adaptation.

The program will be produced by the C.B.C.'s Ernest Morgan; the orchestra conducted by Ettore Mazzoleni; Albert Whitehead will be chorusmaster and the cast will include Frances James, Nellie Smith, William Morton, George Lambert, Lionel Daunais and Ernest Berry.

Incidentally, Mr. Coulter's new play, "Oblomoff," whose reported purchase by Eddie Dowling was mentioned in this paper some weeks ago, was given an extremely competent performance at the Arts and Letters Club under the direction of Earle Grey. "Oblomoff" is a thoroughly workmanlike piece of writing but we can't help feeling it hasn't the stuff of which Broadway hits are made. This is no reflection on Mr. Coulter's genius as a dramatist. Many a first-rate work of art has flopped on Broadway because it failed to cater to the mood of the moment. However, no one knows better the temper of the Great White Way than the veteran Mr. Dowling. We can only hope that "Oblomoff," with a little re-writing, will bring fame and fortune to its creator and good repute to his adopted country.

New Radio Sets

The other day we dropped in to see the Radio Department Manager of one of the big stores. We wanted to know when we might be able to buy a brand new radio set, just supposing we were able to afford one. The Manager, whose quota of radios for the day (or, God wot, for the month) had been snapped up in the first twenty minutes of business, shook his head a little sadly and went on to regale us with a cautious and none-too-promising forecast of future possibilities.

It appears there *are* a few mantel radios being manufactured and sold right now. If you can manage to be at the door of the shop at opening time on the day their quota comes in, you may get one. Of course, if you are psychic you'll have a better chance of being in the right place at the right time than a normal person would, because, with stocks so desperately low, dealers cannot indulge in the luxury of advertising their wares in the public prints.

By midsummer the situation will be a trifle easier. There will be a fair number of mantel sets available but almost no consoles or full-size combinations owing to the shortage of suitable woods for cabinets.

The new sets, when they do appear, will be equipped for Frequency Modulation. F. M., whose twofold purpose is to eliminate interference and provide a higher standard of fidelity than was ever possible before, will be completely effective only in the big eleven- and twelve-tube sets with impressive audio systems, although its application will be a boon to people who live in districts where radio reception is seriously affected by electrical interference from outside.

A. Davidson Dunton, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the C.B.C. made a statement last month regarding the transmission of F. M. Signals. The C.B.C., according to Mr. Dunton, is anxious to encourage the development of F. M. broadcasting in Canada, both by the Corporation's own outlets and by private stations. Within a few months, 250-watt F. M. stations will be in operation in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver, and the C.B.C. will shortly begin granting licences to private stations for the operation of low-power F. M. transmitters.

Motley Notes

Frances James, the Toronto soprano, can be heard each Wednesday at 10 p.m. in a series of English, French, German and American art songs. Miss James, who is an acknowledged authority on the music of Paul Hindemith, will sing that composer's "Eight English Songs, 1942." Louis Crerar is the accompanist. The program forms part of the C.B.C.'s "Midweek Recital" series.

•

"Music for Canadians," heard every Sunday at 8.30 p.m. for the past 25 weeks is scheduled to go off the air on April 7. The final program

A burglar's loose!—But while I'M here,
My Toro's safe . . . what's there to fear?

TORO
POWER MOWERS
TORO MANUFACTURING CORP'N, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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Nervous and mental conditions which interfere with normal, healthy living are treated by the most modern methods, including electric shock.

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Mr. Nubbly is going nowhere fast...

(A SIMPLE TALE TO SHOW HOW BANK CREDIT WORKS)

EVERY month Mr. Nubbly buys raw materials for his small factory. And every month his suppliers offer him 2% discount on his bill for cash within ten days.

But Mr. Nubbly seldom has it. *His* customers don't pay *him* for 30 to 60 days. So, he loses his cash discounts every month . . . and that amounts to plenty in the course of the year.

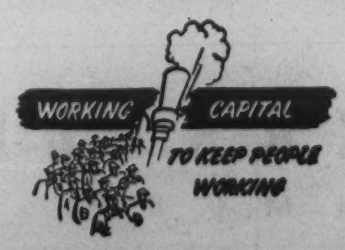
He can get off his merry-go-round quite simply. He can borrow from the Royal Bank to pay cash for his supplies and earn the discount every month. The cost of the loan is far less than the discount he can earn.

This is one of the many ways the Royal Bank serves the nation's everyday business needs, contributing to the stability and growth of thousands of individual enterprises both large and small.

DURING
THE CONVERSION PERIOD

Banking service will help to smooth and speed the change-over of many businesses, large and small, to peacetime activity.

Returning veterans, planning to go into business for themselves, are especially invited to talk over their business or financial plans with our nearest branch manager.



THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

will feature the seven most popular musical numbers played on the previous 25 broadcasts. Evelyn Gould, the singing star of the show, who won a $1000 scholarship early last year, is now studying in New York and flies to Toronto each week-end to appear in "Music for Canadians." The program will be resumed in the fall.

•

The Tuesday night program, "Parade of Song," which starred Jean Isobel Hayes with Stanley St. John's orchestra and the inimitable Greg Clark, signed off for the summer on April 2. It, too, will be back on the air next autumn. This is one of the few sponsored programs which has had the courtesy to spare us both opening and middle commercials.

•

Grace Webster, one of the country's most talented actresses, who won the Beaver Award as "the best trouper in Canadian radio", will star in the "Curtain Time" broadcast of April 24. The play bears the rather disturbing title of "Hot Oil" but we have the sponsor's assurance that it has no reference to the Iranian problem.

MACDONALD'S
"EXPORT"
Made from the finest tobaccos with moisture proof Aquafuge paper.
YOU CAN'T BUY A BETTER Cigarette
13 C

Oh, how I need you now
You've gotta help me, folks. I'm feeling worn out as yesterday's bone, and it's because *worms* are dragging me down, sapping my resistance.
Like most puppies over a month old, I need Sergeant's Puppy Capsules. They're safe for me and fatal to worms. Later on, when I'm full grown, you can keep me worm-free with Sergeant's SURE SHOT Capsules.
Don't wait, folks, get these sure-fire Sergeant's products for me today—at your favorite drug or pet store.

The new Sergeant's Dog Book is full of dependable advice on dog care. Ask for your FREE copy at any drug or pet store. Or write Sergeant's Dog Medicines, Ltd., 165 Dufferin St., Toronto 2, Ont.
Sergeant's
WORM MEDICINES
That fixed me fine—Pete

BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

New Department for B.C. Police Is to Be Modelled on F.B.I.

By P. W. LUCE

THE B. C. Provincial Police Force is steadily expanding its activities. For some years it has been taking over the policing of more and more cities and towns, usually doing the work more efficiently and cheaper, a great advance from the days, not so long ago, when the force didn't even have a proper uniform.

The latest development is the creation of a department that is to operate along the lines of the American Federal Bureau of Investigation, which means going back to plain clothes for the selected officers. A special allowance will be made in lieu of uniform, and pay will be increased by 25 cents a day. The men will be chosen by competitive examination, and the force will not be increased beyond normal strength.

The personnel of the new Criminal Investigation Bureau will attend a series of lectures on ballistics, bullet identification, microscopic evidence, handwriting and forgery, pathological topics, autopsy work, fingerprinting, and photography.

In Vancouver the present city force of 424 is to be increased by 166 new men, and three policewomen under their own inspector.

The police commission is asking for $1,615,148 to operate the department during the current year. Twelve patrol cars and one patrol wagon, to cost $16,000, and eleven motor cycles estimated at $10,743, are needed. A patrol boat, essentially a "must", will cost over $17,000; the present patrol boat was originally a pleasure craft and is unsuitable for the work. There will be some trade-in rebate on this equipment.

As it is practically impossible for constables to patrol adequately all sections of the city, a night patrol service originated, administered, and staffed by veterans, has commenced operations in the exclusive Shaughnessy Heights residential district. A client's property is visited seven times during the dark hours. The patrolmen wear blue battle dress, carry nightsticks, and are trained in first-aid work.

No Vacant Beds

Overcrowding in the Vancouver hospitals is giving the authorities much concern.

The General Hospital sometimes does not have one of its 1,100 beds empty. No one is now admitted unless seriously ill, or an emergency case. Many doctors have given up hope of getting their patients within its walls and are treating more cases in homes than has been the case for years. Maternities are held back to the last possible moment, with the result that races between the stork and taxicabs are of weekly occurrence. Usually the taxicab wins.

The General Hospital could find space for another fifty or sixty beds, but cannot get nurses for staff duty. Married women, who substituted for girls who volunteered for war service, are going back to their homes as fast as they can.

The hospital showed a deficit of $218,000 in 1945.

St. Paul's Hospital, a Catholic institution, is constantly filled up. So is St. Vincent's, and all the smaller private hospitals.

The situation could be improved, according to Dr. Frank Turnbull, president of the Vancouver Medical Association, if the convalescents, the chronics, and what he calls "the boarders", could find accommodation elsewhere. He suggests the erection of two 400-bed institutions on the outskirts of the city, and would have these built on economical lines. "There is no point in building a hospital to last 100 years when it is out of date in 30 or 40 years," he declares.

Dr. Turnbull also advocates a farm home for the 3,000 to 4,000 epileptics in B.C., and a special accommodation for aged mental cases. The provincial institution at Essondale will not take in patients over 70, unless they are extremely violent.

A planned 16-story building to cost between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 is planned on General Hospital property.

Enterprising Cruise

South American orders for fishboats, engines, and gear are to be sought by the Arauco II, launched at New Westminster for the express purpose of demonstrating modern methods and equipment to fishermen, on a 6,000-mile cruise which will start at Colombia and work down to Ecuador, Peru, and Chile, with the best prospects in the southernmost country.

The Arauco II is the joint enterprise of Star Shipyards and Vivian Engine Works. She carries a wide assortment of engines and gear for beam trawling, long-line fishing, seining, and tuna fishing, all arranged for easy inspection for potential buyers, and has such up-to-date devices as an echo finder and a ship-to-shore telephone.

The trim little vessel was launched by Mrs. Pedro Castelblanco, wife of the Chilean Ambassador, before a distinguished assembly.

Diamond Jubilee Slogan

Prize slogans are rarely satisfactory. Most of them are never used.

Few, however, are so inept as the choice of the committee which passed on the 3,000 slogans submitted to boost the Vancouver Diamond Jubilee celebration in July. The limit was eight words, and the winner used all eight in concocting this conglomeration: "Vigorous Growth—Land, Air, Sea: Vancouver's Diamond Jubilee".

Two slogans which got honorable mention were: "Sixty Years Founded, Future Unbounded", and "Your Jubilee host on the Pacific Coast."

Neither is brilliant, but each has at least the merit of being easy to remember.

This beautiful vine was lost to commerce for many years, but was occasionally found in some of the old gardens, known as Climbing Peony, Climbing Rose, Double Hardy Morning Glory, etc. It dies to the ground each Fall and comes up new from the roots each Spring. Extremely hardy and vigorous. The full, double rose-like flowers are clear bright pink, 1½ to 2 inches across, and produced in great profusion all Summer, even in hot weather. Many old gardeners will recognize this fine vine. We offer plants that will flower this season. Order and send remittance now. Delivery at planting season. (Each 50¢) (3 for $1.25) (dozen $4.00) postpaid.
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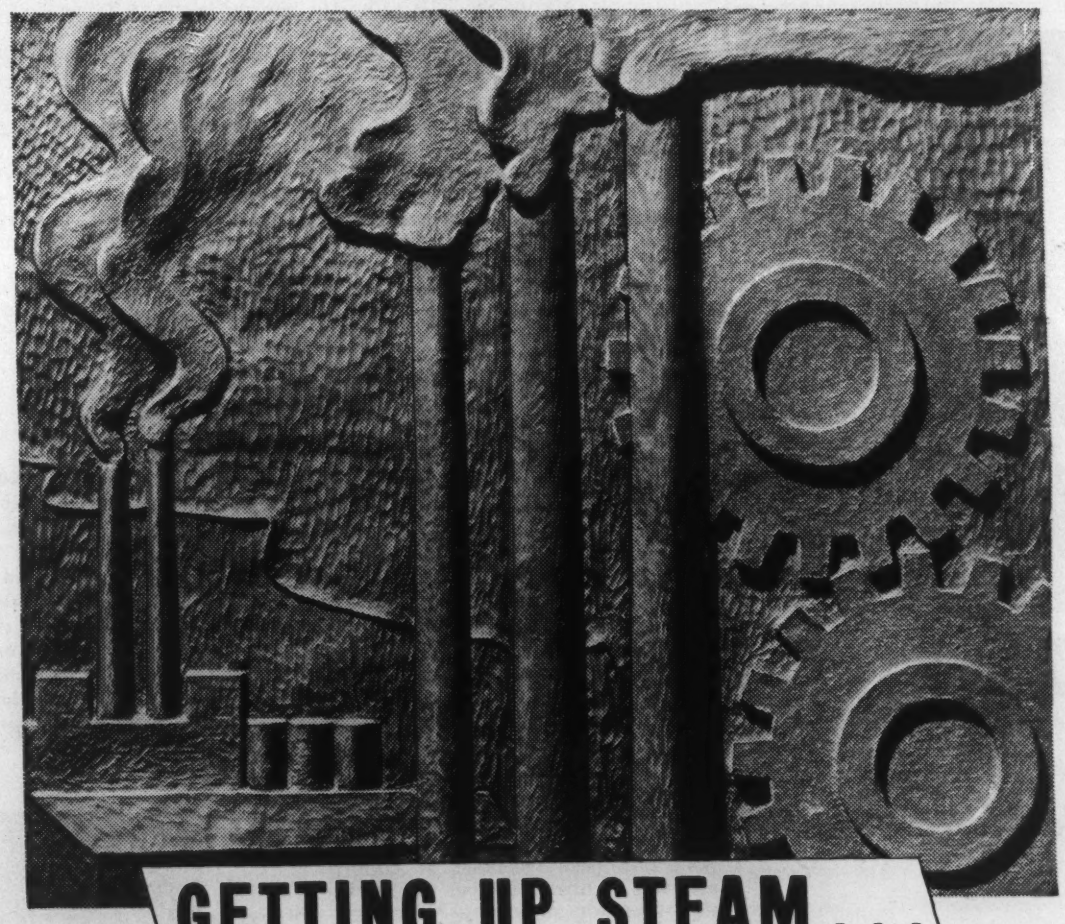
GETTING UP STEAM . . .

Few people realize how great is the number of small industries which go to make up industrial totals.

In Canada's iron and steel industry, for example, 168 plants out of a total of 1,931 plants in the industry, employ 34,848 Canadians making "miscellaneous" iron and steel products. The average plant manufacturing "miscellaneous" products, employs approximately 200 people. Yet most of us are in the habit of thinking of iron and steel in terms of huge industrial plants employing thousands.

These small businesses demand capable management that is alert to the opportunity of anticipating the needs of the Canadian people. For example, 77 small plants are literally "getting up steam" to make the latest types of heating and cooking apparatus.

Yes, little industries . . . planning for the future . . . doing an infinite number of essential jobs . . . are indeed the backbone of our national industries. And today—as for more than 90 years—the Bank of Toronto is helping small businesses bring to fruition their constructive plans. We cordially invite you to bring in your own plans and credit needs.

THE BANK OF TORONTO
Incorporated 1855
B. S. VANSTONE, General Manager
D2-46

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

A Canadian Prize-Winning Novel Reviews a Montreal Family

THE UNREASONING HEART, a novel, by Constance Beresford-Howe. (Dodd, Mead, $3.00.)

THIS novel by a Canadian student at McGill is one of two tales to win the 1945 Dodd, Mead Intercollegiate Literary Fellowship.

A curious household is that of the Archers of Montreal. The widowed mother, dominant, but so "matey" that she is never called "Mother," only "Fran," has about her two sons, Conrad and David, a young daughter, Paule, and a maid Francine. Also attached to the family are Fran's elderly, mild and alcoholic brother Teddy, and David's streamlined and heartless wife Fay. Not having enough, Fran adopts Abbey, the orphan daughter of a girlhood friend who married for love — and misery — and drank herself to death.

Fran's love for her younger son David is a wild possessiveness, a favoritism beyond reason. He has lazily accepted it while unconsciously resenting the limitations to his freedom. In consequence he is a polished and charming weakling, darkly possessed by self-contempt. Even his wife has been wished on him by Fran and Fay's efforts to establish a secondary proprietorship on his soul offend him and turn him cold.

Conrad has always resented Fran's open preference for David and this has made him a cynical recluse — even subject to rheumatic pains. He has a contemptuous pity for David, but his "unconscious" is a mixture of hatred for his mother and himself. He is walking comradely with a next-door neighbor, a widow, mainly because his mother loses no opportunity to be contemptuous of her. But he has no depth of affection for the girl and the matter of marriage is always a postponed threat.

Paule is an irrepressible bobby-soxer, with no apparent "complexes" and Teddy doesn't matter. But about Abbey! One would think that her childish memories of a mother whose variableness from sweet sanity to reckless sprees and TB death had brought only trouble and shame would have left some "complex" to burst out later in some mental quirk or bodily ill. On the contrary, her only ill is shyness, cured by Fran's bounty and good will. Her innate goodness and common sense — at 16, going on 17 — have a healing touch when the explosion caused by David's suicide all but breaks the family.

So the story is uneven, partly neo-psychological and partly pollyanna, and therefore difficult to believe. When the sharp intelligence of the author is buttressed by experience and when she purges from her writing unnecessary adjectives and such outworn similies as "black as a raven's wing" she will do better and more enduring work.

•

In Mid-Europe

MORE WAS LOST, by Eleanor Perenyi. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.50.)

AN AMERICAN girl, daughter of an officer of the United States Navy and the novelist, whose pen-name is "Ethel Vance", met a young Hungarian nobleman in Budapest and fell in love with him. Since the young man had been educated at Oxford and was of liberal temper the attraction was not surprising. The prospective marriage was a bit of a shock to both families. The American parents wondered if Eleanor could endure life in a setting of antique feudalism; the Hungarian connexion was alarmed at opening the doors of aristocracy to a stranger, however charming.

The Baron was not rich; neither was the girl. The family estate, once in Hungary, was now in Czecho-Slovakia, since wars changed boundaries, and Ruthenians were never quite sure where they belonged. But the manners of the people had not changed for a thousand years or more.

The adjustment of the bride to her new environment makes a fascinating story, especially as the rise of Hitler brought complications and ultimately a flood of trouble.

•

Soldier Technicians

ARMY EMPLOYMENT; Civilian Jobs, by Allon Peebles, Director of the Research and Statistics Branch of the Dept. of Labor. (Dept. of National Defence. n.p.)

SINCE a modern army is a nest of trained technicians it seems reasonable that there should be a place in civilian industry for many demobilized men. This book which comes from the Department of National Defence (Army) is for the instruction of employers, showing how each Army man with special technique can be useful in related civilian jobs. For example a kine-theodolite operator in an Army Trades Group is immediately competent as a chemical mixer, darkroom man, developer, film-printer, photograph finisher or rodman. Brief additional training would make him useful as a geodetic computer, a surveyor-assistant or a weather-chart preparer.

Hundreds of activities are here listed. The book is similar to one recently issued by the Naval authorities.

•

The Menace

ATOMIC ENERGY AND WORLD GOVERNMENT, by Dr. Leopold Infeld. (Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Toronto, 10c.)

AN URGENT plea for the release to the world of science of all secrets relating to the release and use of atomic power. The author in 18 pages of concentrated writing traces the growth of knowledge about atomic fission and intimates that in every nation full discovery is not only possible, but likely, in from two to five years.

•

They Forced The Gate

BLACK SHIPS OFF JAPAN, by Arthur Walworth. (Ryerson, $3.50.)

IN THE rough language of "Play with me, or else—" the United States spoke to Japan in 1853. Commodore Matthew Perry headed a naval force carrying a courteous letter from President Fillmore to the Emperor of Japan at a time when communication with foreigners was contrary to Japanese law and when even distressed sailors driven by bad weather on the Japanese coast met hostility instead of charitable aid.

Here is the full story of the expedition, in preparation, in action and in consequences. The dictatorial diplomacy of the Commodore in face of a hundred evasions and excuses is explained in the light of accounts by Bayard Taylor and Samuel Wells Williams, the latter a missionary scholar picked up in China as an interpreter.

Nowadays such an action would be defined as "aggression" and rightly so. But it was a predatory time and too many people had the notion that the "spreading of civilization"—and trade—was a complete justification.

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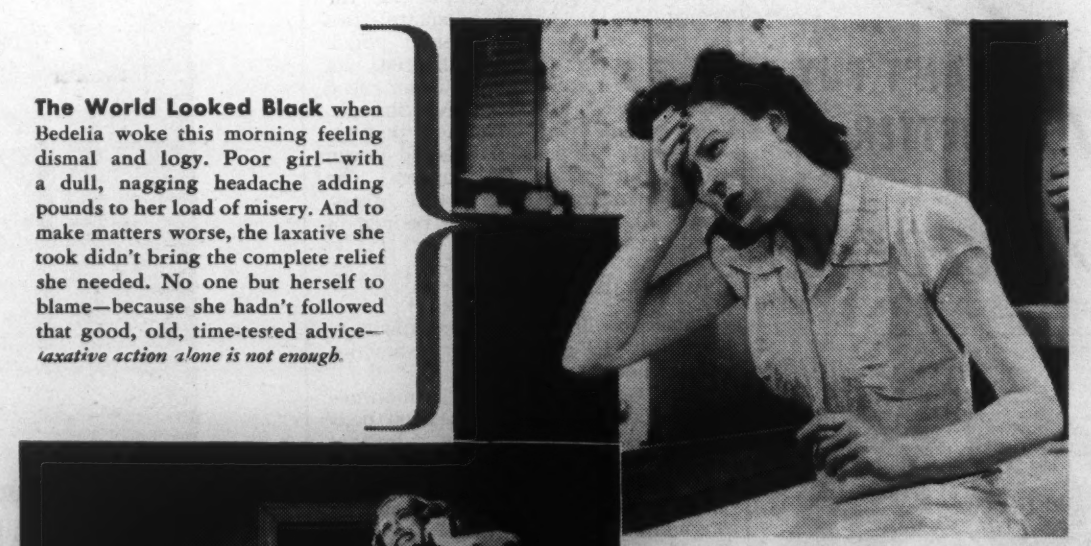

The World Looked Black when Bedelia woke this morning feeling dismal and logy. Poor girl—with a dull, nagging headache adding pounds to her load of misery. And to make matters worse, the laxative she took didn't bring the complete relief she needed. No one but herself to blame—because she hadn't followed that good, old, time-tested advice—*laxative action alone is not enough.*

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THE BOOKSHELF

How To Make "Macbeth" a Rich And a Thrilling Spectacle

A MACBETH PRODUCTION, by John Masefield. (Macmillans, $2.25)

BY A pleasant fancy the poet laureate pictures some two score of "demobbed" soldiers consulting him about a notion they had cherished; namely, of travelling through England, gypsy-wise, in order to present poetical plays in the open air, or in schools, as the weather might determine. They had thought of having *Macbeth* in the repertoire and what did he think about it?

He thinks of it in two ways, first as a great and noble dramatic poem slashed and mistreated by dullard editors and actors, then as a play which can gain enormously in moving power if staged by a poetical and discriminating producer. That means, of course, the omission of some passages "which cannot be by Shakespeare" such as the scene with Hecate.

Than he plunges into the business of scenery, costume and ligthing, even to carefully devised entrances and exits; perhaps more as a poet than as a practised stage-manager. But the writing throughout is gracious and pleasing—sometimes even lovely, "Let me suggest that you make your Duncan tartan of the grey-green and blue of a lavender bush in blossom; and the Macbeth tartan of black, grey and red, like withered murder."

Whether you stage the play actually, or in imagination by the fireside, you will find the book stimulating and delightful. Unlike Sir William Davenant, Mr. Masefield does not undertake to mend Shapespeare but rather to cement some fragments of his genius.

•

Begging To Differ

ON QUESTIONS of taste there can be no useful argument. A correspondent reproves us for taking a dim view of "Stuart Little", a mouse-fantasy by E. B. White. Her opinion is her own, and the reviewer's is his; "and never the twain will meet meet." The reproof follows:

"The review of the book is going to prevent a good many sane people who follow SATURDAY NIGHT guidance in book reviews from having some delighted chuckles. Your reviewer claims it is 'a fantasy without a background of sanity.'

"Our nine-year-old son who is an average red-blooded boy with the 20th-century craze for comic books begs us to read it with him again and again because he finds the humor so infectious. We, his parents, like it too for its healthy philosophy. We agree with 'Stuart' when he says two good laws for the world would be 'Nix on swiping anything,' and 'absolutely, no being mean.'

"In fact we agree with E. B. White in practically all his ideas for a happier world and we think one would go far to find as amusing an illustration as Garth Williams's one of 'Stuart' taking a shower-bath by standing on the rubber bulb of his mother's atomizer under the gentle drip of her violet water. He has just come out of the slimy drain of the bath-tub into which he had been let down by a string tied to his tail where he retrieved her lost wedding ring.

"This reader believes 'Stuart Little' with his own 'Alice in Wonderland' qualities will come pretty close to being a classic."

ELIZABETH M. EASTMAN
Kitchener, Ont.

•

Sea-Commando

THE JESSE JAMES OF THE JAVA SEA, by Carl Carmer. (Oxford, $1.75.)

HERE is the day-by-day life in a submarine on active service, as told to the author by the commander of the U. S. S. *Sturgeon*. Active hunting is varied by long periods of evasion when depth-charges are trying the patience of everyone, shaking internal fittings of the ship to partial ruin, and exasperating the cook because his bread-dough has "fallen." The record seems authentic—even to the language.

•

Psychiatry and Religion

PEACE OF MIND, By Joshua Loth Liebman. (Musson, $3.00.)

ODDITIES of thought and conduct frequently can be traced to the small hates and frustrations of childhood. Battened down under hatches in the unconscious they fester and rot until they affect the conscious, even as a bad smell in the hold gets through the whole ship.

The Freudian devotee would change the word "frequently" in the foregoing to "always" thus going farther than his master by assuming that the abnormal is normal. No one denies the value and importance of Freud's investigations but his general hypotheses—some call them "laws"—are not infallible. Even Jung questioned some of them and the psychologists of today do not accept all of Freud as "the sure word of prophecy."

Psychiatry aims to correct the twists of character which reduce the potentialities of an individual. Religion has the same target. Yet many psychiatrists dismiss religion as infantile superstition, just as many clergymen dismiss Freud and all his followers as profane persons rashly steadying the ark.

The author of this notable and wise book pleads for a concordat. He writes: "Like all other sciences psychology formulates no moral goal, it is not a philosophy of life, nor did its pioneers ever intend it to be. It is a key to the temple, not the temple itself. I believe that it must be supplemented by religion and that only the blended light of these two great beacons will guide individuals and nations through the hazardous channels ahead."

The chapters deal with such mysteries as hidden self-hatred, the release of love, the conquest of fear and above all of grief and will be of immense suggestiveness to clergy and other cousellors facing daily the tragedies of psychic maladjustment. For, after all, there is sound sense in Carlyle's comment when he heard that a young poet of his acquaintance had decided to accept the universe. The reply was "He'd better."

The author is the rabbi of Tempie Israel, Boston; a celebrated preacher and philosopher whose reputation as thinker and orator is high in the best Universities of the United States.

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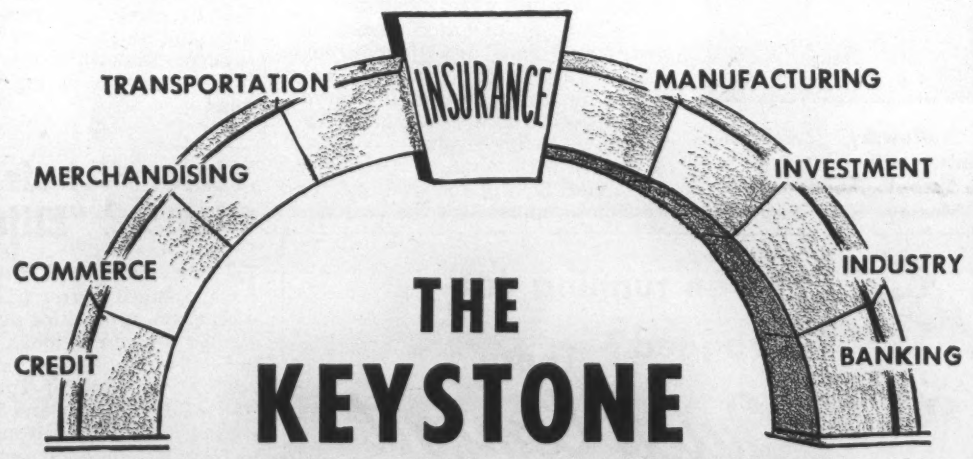

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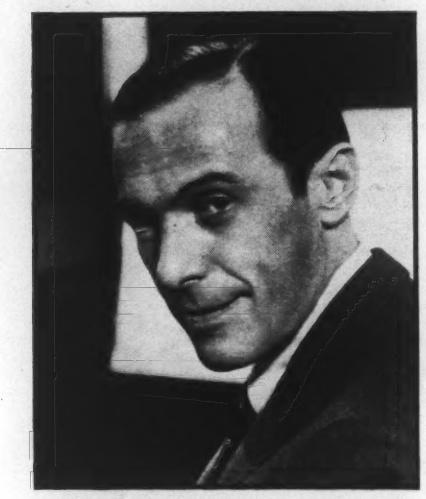
MUSICAL EVENTS

Montreal Soprano and Toronto Contralto Usher in Spring

By JOHN H. YOCOM

SWEETEST Voices of Spring last week were a soprano and a contralto. Both being Canadians, they fitted neatly into the pride which we have in our national culture. Twenty-one-year-old, pretty and petite Claire Gagnier, Montreal soprano, again received ovations that equalled those at her last two Toronto performances; tall and majestic contralto Jean Watson, formerly of Toronto and now of New York, returned to a warm home-town welcome.

Of neither singer can it be said that she made news—in the sense that a newly-discovered star or new composition might; for both already have wide national and international reputations. But for discriminating audiences Miss Gagnier's exquisite singing with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra and Miss Watson's three concerts were eminently satisfying.



Alexander Brailowsky, celebrated Russian pianist, will be guest artist with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, at Massey Hall, April 9.

A veteran soprano of many concerts and a large repertoire would not have held the bulky sheets of music as Miss Gagnier did; she would have avoided occasional awkward head-tilts and other minor dramatic deficiencies. But those things are really only secondary. There is no disputing the sweetness of Claire Gagnier's lovely lyrical voice. Its flexibility is amazing. Her "Ah! Lo So" aria from Mozart's "The Magic Flute" was flawlessly pure. She endowed the "Mad Scene" aria from Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" (founded on Sir Walter Scott's story) with a distinction of interpretation and vitality, which made that old war-horse for florid coloraturas a most convincing thing. The vocal ornaments were sung with complete ease.

One must not overlook the excellent orchestral accompaniment by the T.S.O. under Sir Ernest MacMillan.

Last week Jean Watson praised Sir Ernest, Healey Willan and Leo Smith of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, for the part they had played in her musical training before going to the U.S. in 1939. The next year she had made news at the historic Bethlehem Bach Festival. Then followed years of study, New York recitals, concert tours, soloist appearances with the N.Y. Philharmonic and the Boston and Philadelphia Symphony Orchestras, and rave criticisms.

Her program in Eaton Auditorium went from Handel and Gluck through Schubert and Grieg to national songs of Britain. Her range of interpretation was equal to the task. Jean Watson has a contralto voice of coloratura quality with a range of three octaves. Her facility for dramatic expression is impressive; the largeness and warmth of her tone are exceptional. The old tragic ballad "Edward", arranged by Loewe, with a heatedly emotional dialogue between mother and patricidal son, was most effectively sung, as were the Grieg songs in her Scandinavian group. In the aria, "L'altra notte" from Bioto's "Mefistofele", she released a hair-raising vocal fury to "fill the soul with horror". In the aria from Rossini's "Cinderella", her cadenzas in eighth notes were marvelously clean-cut.

But Scottish-born Jean Watson showed greatest charm, touched most hearts, when she sang "Annie Laurie", "Bens of Jura", "Road to the Isles" and "Bonnie Doon". She gave her listeners a picture of Scottish hills and dales covered with heather—purple and white (for good luck); made them feel spring was here for good.

Miss Frances James, distinguished Canadian soprano, will sing the leading role in Dr. Healey Willan's "Deirdre of the Sorrows", first full-length opera to be produced by the C.B.C. The broadcast will be heard Saturday afternoon, Apr. 20, at 2 p.m.

• •

Victory Choir Sings Glorious "Elijah"

IN September, 1944, the end of the war seemed nearer than it actually was. Civic authorities across Canada started sketching ideas and collecting flags and bunting for the Victory celebration. One of Toronto's ideas was a Victory choir and Scottish-born Robert Hately, a baritone, was asked to form it. The choir generously fulfilled its original purpose, then decided to continue as a year-round organization.

Last week the Victory Choir celebrated another event—the 100th Anniversary of the first performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah". Soloists ranged from so-so to good. But the work of Conductor Hately and of the chorus was consistently superb with taste, refinement and elegance. An impression of model preparation was given with the opening chorus, "Help, Lord", voicing the anguish of a famine-stricken people. When the choir sang "Lord, bow Thine ears to our prayer" and the exciting "The fire descends from heaven", the audience was completely convinced. Hately's imaginative care in preparing his singers was revealed. A 50-piece orchestra gave able accompaniment but was something less than dramatic in the realistic effects of the last climax, which suggest both storm and fire.

Ida Krehm, outstanding Canadian pianist, will be heard in recital at Eaton Auditorium, this Saturday, under the sponsorship of the Women Teachers' Association of the Toronto Conservatory of Music.

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Great Music's Friends

New York's March revival of the late Hungarian composer Bela Bartok's works had his closest friend, Violinist Joseph Szigeti, as the centre figure. Szigeti played in Toronto last week under the auspices of the Friends of Great Music. But Szigeti and Mieczyslaw Horszowski, one-time pupil of Leschetitsky, did even better than play Bartok: 4 sonatas by Mozart and Beethoven. The music of those imperishable creative artists was given definitive interpretations. Initiated listeners, many of them professional musicians, found it almost impossible to decide what they liked best; braver ones whispered the Beethoven Sonata in G, op. 96.

•

JOSEPH Laderoute, Metropolitan opera tenor, was a choirboy last week under his old teacher, Dr. J. E. Ronan of Toronto's St. Michael's Cathedral, when he joined the Cathedral Choristers in singing César Franck's "Panis Angelicus" on the occasion of James Cardinal McGuigan's first service after his return.

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THE FILM PARADE

Life With Miss Susie Slagle And The Return of Gertie's Garter

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

MISS SUSIE SLAGLE, it seems, runs a high-class boarding house for medical students. It is a paradisian boarding house, governed only by house-rules that a gentlemanly medico would apply voluntarily. Miss Susie's tenants sometimes got happily lit but never offensively drunk. They have hearty sing-songs around her piano but their choruses are never off color. They draw detailed murals of the human viscera on the upstairs walls but none of them would ever dream of scribbling telephone numbers on the wall-paper. In return for this consideration Miss Susie provides gracious candle-lit dinners, mild toddies for celebrations and emergencies, and wise counsel when her boys are in difficulty with their families, their love-affairs or the Faculty.

One of her star boarders (Sonny Tufts) has a psychopathic fear of death-beds, a quirk that is bound to get him into difficulties in the medical profession. Miss Susie talks him out of that. Another, not too bright, is dominated by his father, a distinguished member of the medical profession. Miss Susie wisely encourages him and even manages, by getting him to bed early on the night before his examinations to push him through his finals. Still another (Billy de Wolfe) takes to his bed when jilted by his fiancée. Miss Susie drops in to console him—Oh heavens, what am I saying?—Miss Susie attends his bedside and murmurs just the right things to get him started again on his profession. None of the practical irksome details that trouble relationships between landlady and boarders ever turn up in the Slagle menage. Acrimony over board-money is as foreign to Miss Susie's as misused towels.

The landlady, seen through these rose-colored glasses, is Lillian Gish, very gentle and charming in the frail fichus of 1910, and looking as though given a chance she might be almost as beautiful as she was twenty-five years ago. The film also features a very pretty newcomer, Joan Caulfield, who makes love to Sonny Tufts with aggressive charm. Veronica Lake is in it too, as a volunteer nurse missionary to China, of all things, and looking as though butter wouldn't melt in her mouth.

In spite of its incorrigible tendency to turn sunnyside up on all occasions "Miss Susie Slagle's" is fair entertainment. Billy de Wolfe's performance as a high-spirited medical monologuist helps a good deal in livening things up, though I imagine that his bedside manner in real life would have me screaming for aspirin. The old-fashioned medical atmosphere is pleasantly maintained and is a good deal more soothing than the dynamic clinical effects devised for the Kildare series. Since pretentiousness is such an awful vice of the movies that any lack of it turns out to be a positive virtue, I guess "Miss Susie Slagle's" rates a very gentle Grade B.

Exceedingly Minus

A rousing Grade C minus goes to "Getting Gertie's Garter" in which an achingly smart and up-to-date production is overlaid with a tedious old-fashioned leer. It seems just about incredible that anyone in 1946 should have gone to all that trouble and expense in assembling costly wall-papers, oval rugs, daytime and evening models and interminable suites of bed-rooms with connecting doors, simply for the purpose of reviving a farce that must have seemed inane back in the days of Miss Susie Slagle. The only explanation seems to be that someone decided to make use of the production and general equipment that had been hanging about the studios eating its head off ever since "Up in Mabel's Room." This of course leads to the problem of why anyone should have revived "Up in Mabel's Room," which brings us smack up against a stone wall.

Dennis O'Keefe and Marie McDonald are the two stars assigned to the task of resuscitating "Getting Gertie's Garter." They can hardly be said to have succeeded though they do everything except knock themselves out in the attempt.

Reviewing a Saint

The Mexican film "St. Francis of Assisi" is a very curious and arresting picture which combines deep simplicity of feeling with an elaborate and far from Franciscan wealth of production. The film does not differentiate between the life and legend of its central character and even goes so far, in its admiration of St. Francis, as to indicate parallels between the Christian and Franciscan legends. The role of St. Francis is played by Jose Luis Jiminez, who gives a gentle, profoundly dedicated and often very moving portrayal of the great Saint.

London youngsters not only made these puppets—they staged plays of fairytale plots with the figures.

SWIFT REVIEW

THE HARVEY GIRLS. Technicolor musical describing among other things how Harvey's restaurants brought culture to the American West. Judy Garland heads the dining-room personnel. Bright in spots.

VACATION FROM MARRIAGE. Robert Donat and Deborah Kerr in a pleasant comedy approach to the war-time marriage problem.

MILDRED PIERCE. Joan Crawford's Academy Award performance is the feature of this film. No one after seeing what she has to go through in this picture, will dispute that she earned the Award the hard way.

SPELLBOUND. Crime-detection by psychoanalysis, with Ingrid Bergman as the lady analyst who works out the details. Since this is a Hitchcock film it's a good deal better than it may sound.

The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, which was used as a dance palace during the war, reopened recently. This photograph shows a scene from the Ballet, "The Sleeping Beauty", which was performed at the opening.

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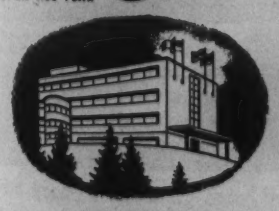

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Women Work Behind the Scenes of U.N.O. Meeting at New York

By ANN FOSTER

New York.

WHILE the women of Canada go about their daily chores, preparing for Spring, thinking of Summer cottages, painting the front porch or preparing the children's lunches, eleven men at Hunter College in the Bronx meet to decide questions that ultimately will affect every single one of them and their families.

It rained in Manhattan on the evening before the Security Council of the U. N. O. met, and the faces of people were mist-shrouded and hidden behind umbrellas. But the next morning the sky was blue, the air held a promise of summer and the faces of people were clearly defined. An old Negro stood outside the gates of the college, and looked up at the towering walls of the building. He wore a pink carnation in his buttonhole, and his face was coffee-colored against the jet-black of his suit.

Just within the grounds a Chinese correspondent strolled in the sun. "Good Morning," murmured the Negro to the Chinese correspondent, gently. The Chinese correspondent smiled. The Negro lifted his homburg, shifted the brief case under his arm, and smiled also. "It would be," said the Chinese reporter, "a very excellent thing if this lovely day were a promise of all that is to come from these meetings!" The Negro agreed and they continued to talk across two yards of emerald green lawn, in the sunlight.

It was nine in the morning. The delegates were arriving at two-thirty. From within the gymnasium building, thunder resounded. Carpenters, painters, telephone operators, newspapermen from all over the world, matrons in blue smocks, U. S. Marines, cops, delivery boys, bartenders, technicians and Western Union Officials, jostled each other in the half-built cubby holes, sawdust-strewn rooms and corridors. A sign writer was going the rounds painting up letters: United Press, Tass, Associated Press, Coin Telephone, Press Lounge, etc, etc.

A thin line of newspapermen gradually swelled and grew as they sought to get passes for seats in the Council Chamber, and the girls attending them gradually became frantic. A matron staggered past with a huge urn of magnolias, a Swiss correspondent in blue beret, with a leather pouch slung across his shoulders stopped to know could he *pleese* find just some *leetle* place to put his coat, and a small, faded woman, harried and anxious wanted to know where she could procure a press pass. "Over here!" yelled an official across the sound of hammering. "Thank you," she said. And then, as if an afterthought: "I'm from Palestine," she said, smiled and disappeared.

Gladioli and forsythia, dogwood and magnolias were pale and sweet along the corridors and there was the smell of new wood, shavings and varnish. It was a new day and a new attempt at a new hope for mankind.

Outside, before the breeze-lifted flags of the United Nations, waited the public. Before two o'clock, forty-five of them were permitted to enter the building. They climbed the stairs beside the dogwood and magnolias, quietly ascending the forty-seven steps to peace, and entered the pastel-tinted council chamber now humming with subdued activity as hundreds of correspondents, officials and a handful of veterans took their seats.

Sincerity And Hope

A great tenseness was in the atmosphere. In every corner, separate individuals were doing their separate jobs with all the sincerity and rapidity of which they were capable. And by the time little "Dr. Quo" as the Chairman is called, declared the twenty-fourth meeting of the Security Council open, a profound and intimate expectancy was felt to run through everyone. These were not abstract questions that were to be settled at the semi-circular council table, but vital and practical questions that would ultimately decide either continuation or complete annihilation of the human race.

"The path ahead may not always be smooth," said Dr. Quo. And Secretary of State, Mr. James F. Byrnes: "The road to peace is the road the peoples of the world now want to travel." And Thomas Dewey, Governor of the State of New York: "The people of the world are not experts in international law. They do not know the technicalities of the Charter. But the ordinary people everywhere will be sensitive to the spirit the nations bring to these proceedings . . .) All the world will know what you do and the spirit in which it is done."

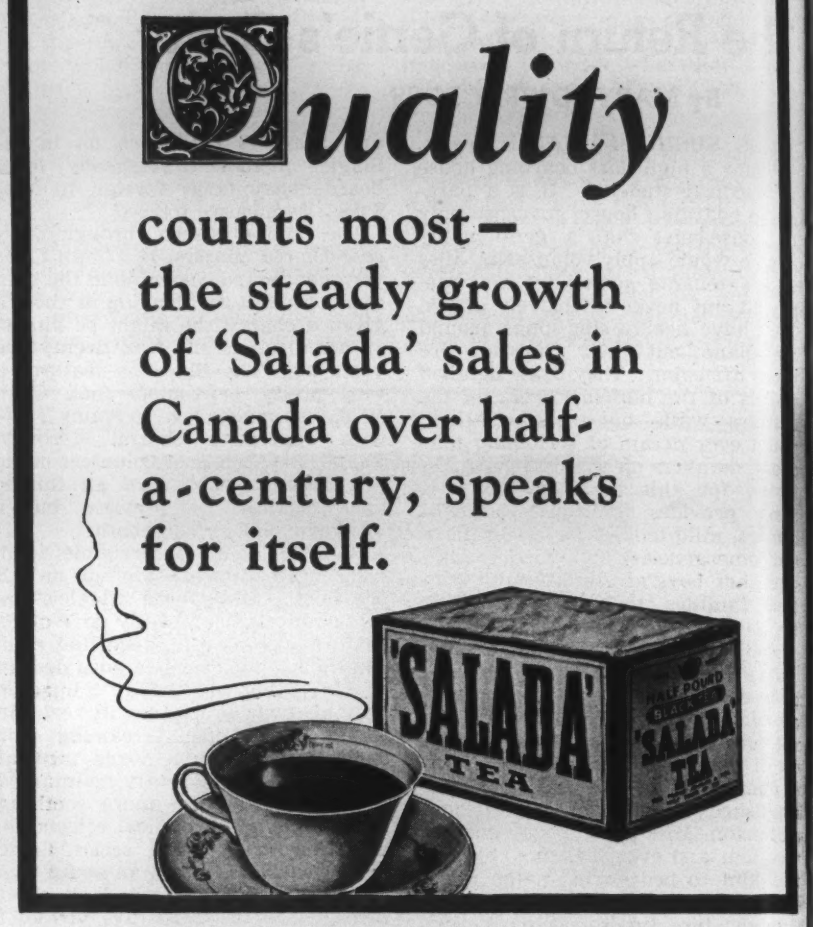
Outside the council chamber a determined spirit of immense sincerity and hope animates every man and woman working behind the scenes of the U. N. O. Many of these men and women have been working twelve to fourteen hours a day. There are three women holding executive positions on the Secretariat of the U.N.O. whose work was particularly influential in securing the success and smooth running of the Security Council's first meeting in New York. All three of them have been with the Council in London.

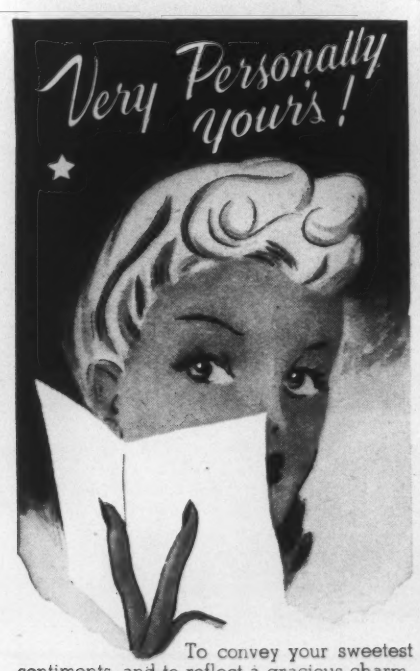
Movies, Television

Marian Dix, a young American who started her career as a poet at the age of nine, is in complete charge of all films and television. And this job contains more responsibility and sheer hard work than the words may imply. From early morning to late at night, Marian Dix has been referred to by all the movie and television men for every conceivable thing from advice, requests for repairs, to editing documentary films. She herself set up the enormous network of facilities now existing at Hunter College for the provision of filming the proceedings for the estimated two hundred and thirty-five million men and women in theatre audiences all over the world.

At San Francisco, the lighting arrangements (always a problem in filming such proceedings) were so unfortunate that it was decided, later, in London, that there would be no filming of the proceedings at all. Miss Dix, alone, fought through five committee meetings in order to persuade those concerned that they could be filmed without discomfort. "I am terribly anxious that the man in the street all over the world should have an opportunity to see, visually, what is going on," she says. "And I finally convinced them that the thing could be done. But lighting is still a terrific problem!"

The only *live* television camera in the world today (the others being off the air) is being used, under Marian Dix's supervision, for televising the proceedings in the Council Chamber to those hundreds of newspapermen who cannot be allocated passes to the





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comparatively few seats available in the Council Chamber. All editing of the documentary films being made, will also be under this energetic young woman's supervision, after she has personally hired those who work under her, and before she herself, writes all the commentaries.

Miss Dix's past reads like a fairy story, ranging from a career as a writer in Hollywood, to five years in France (six months under German occupation) where she made short-wave broadcasts to America, and managed to write a biography on Sarah Bernhardt in English and French. The French edition has already been published in Paris, the English is soon to come, with plays in London, Paris, and the United States to follow, *and* the movie for which, rumor has it, Bette Davis wants the part of the great Sarah.

Sybil Atkins, an English woman, and old hand at the League of Nations —there for the Disarmament Conference — has been working for some time with the U.N.O. She was formerly, among many other things, Administrative Assistant to the Canadian Minister to the Allied Governments in Exile in London, and after the liberation of Belgium, she went to open up the Canadian Embassy in Brussels. Then she was recalled to London and sent to the Hague to do the same important job there. Sybil Atkins, short, fair-haired, and very friendly, is known to all the famous press correspondents and delegates. And she it is, at Hunter College, who tells people when they can and can not have a seat in the Council Chamber.

When it comes to the press, this is a grave and complex job, which Miss Atkins handles with remarkable facility and patience considering the enormous difficulties under which she strives. Her name is famed and her favor courted at Hunter College, so far as those who enter the Chamber are concerned. And, while no favors are granted anyone, Sybil Atkins is trying fifteen hours a day to accomplish a very important and sometimes highly exasperating task. She, like Marian Dix, is deeply concerned with her work, and, also like Miss Dix, anxious that more women should become public minded, than appear to have done at present.

Photograph Liaison

When the U.S. newspaper photographers, the real "tough guys" arrive at Hunter College, they cannot do a thing but cool their heels, until they have seen yet another woman executive, Mrs. Audry Langston, an English woman, whose small twin sons are eagerly awaiting the time when they may join their mother in New York. If you've seen pictures of the Council meetings in the paper, and photographs of the delegates, it is due to the administration, ministrations, patience, good humor and sheer hard work of Audry Langston. The photographers are not permitted the usual full rein to which they are accustomed, at the Security Council meetings. Only a few photographs and pictures are allowed, and since there are hundreds of photographers present, feelings are inclined to run high.

But Mrs. Langston declares that she has received the utmost and kindest cooperation from "the boys." Men seem to know when a woman knows her job, and in the case of the Photograph Liaison Officer, she knows her job through and through, and performs it diplomatically, smilingly, and with a rare and unusual calm good sense. Being a woman, she was particularly glad to find that among all "the boys" there were two women press photographers, and, according to the Photograph Liaison Officer, "they are both exceedingly pretty girls as well."

So that, while the eleven men sit solemnly before the council table, women are working behind the scenes. But not only at Hunter College, may the women of the world work to further the hopes and aims of the Council. We must all agree with Governor Dewey when he says: "A world-wide conflict of such fundamental nature as the war now ended does not subside the instant the end of the fighting is proclaimed. On the contrary, the end of the fighting releases many selfish plans and motives which had been bottled up by the necessities of common peril... It happened after the last war. It is happening now. It is precisely the situation which was foreseen and which the United Nations Organization was designed to meet."

While Canada is not represented at the Security Council of the U.N.O., every decision forthcoming will directly affect every Canadian woman. And every Canadian woman can, and *must*, if we are to continue to exist, and if we are to live in peace, make a spiritual contribution to the great hopes and plans that can, if we will, lie ahead for us all.

Flew to Toronto for their Altar Date. "Flying's *smooth!*" says Bill. "And so is a certain Woodbury complexion dusted with freckles!" Sweet... eh, Nanine? Aren't you glad Woodbury is *extra-mild?*

"Mother knows best! She started me on Woodbury Facial Cocktails," says Nanine. "Creamy-*mild* Woodbury lather, warm and cold rinse. No dry flakiness!"

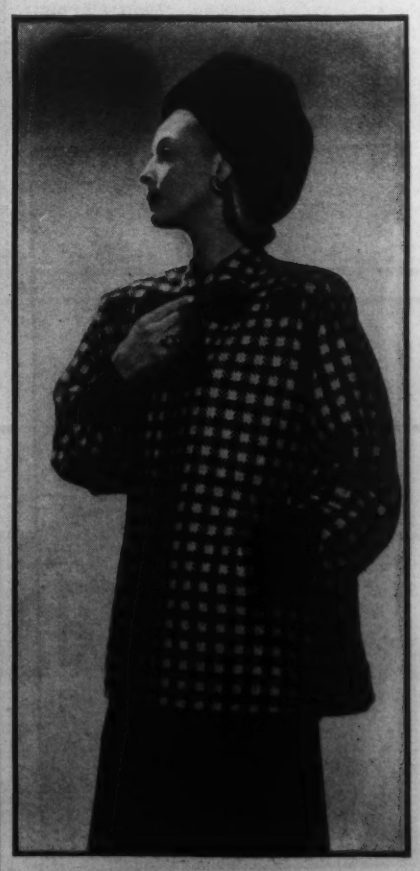
AIR ROMANCE for another Woodbury Deb

New York courtship, Toronto wedding for Anne Newton Goode and William Geoffrey Preston. "Nanine" hied to New York, found airline career. There Bill met her . . . soared into love's stratosphere! Isn't Nanine a picture in heirloom Brussels lace . . . and Woodbury-sparkling skin?

Extra-mild because Woodbury Facial Soap is *different.* Contains a costly mellowing ingredient. True skin soap, made in cake form only! The deb way to fresher, lovelier skin!

Hobby-hunt. Nanine scouts for rare china. But Bill? No porcelain takes a man's eyes and heart like glowing, dewy skin. Yes, Woodbury-*smooth.* Try Woodbury. Just see!

(MADE IN CANADA)



Check and double check. Black wool threaded across the front, ties in a bow at the throat of this Mangone coat. From the T. Eaton Company.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Help Must Come from Canada at Once if Children to Be Saved

By BERNICE COFFEY

"WE HAVE come to plead for hundreds of thousands of children in Europe who require food *now*. If we wait until later in the summer these children will be dead." These words explain the stark urgency of the mission to Canada of Dr. Georges Thelin, General Secretary of the "Save the Children" International Union, and Captain George Gracey, secretary of the British Committee.

So great is the emergency that there is not even time to ship from Canada and other countries, the foods needed for the undernourished bodies of the children. Permission however, has been given by the British Government to send from that country tons of cereal baby food, army packs of chocolate foods, cocoa, tons of ready cooked rice pudding, cod liver oil, marmite, vitaminized orange juice (sent in barrels). Many of these food supplies originally were intended as army rations for troops in the Far East, or for the Red Cross. Quantities are not large enough to come under the rationing scheme for use in Great Britain. As Dr. Gracey said, "We have the British Government's permission to buy the food at a very cheap rate, but we have not enough money to pay for it."

Via the Canadian Committee of the Save the Children Fund, Canadians have contributed generously to this most necessary work, but more is asked of them. The Committee needs $250,000 from this country by the first of June. Although it does not obtain funds by means of campaigns, last year it raised $102,000 from schools, women's groups and interested individuals. No subscription is too small, and donors have the privilege of designating the country for which they wish it spent.

The sponsorship plan makes it possible for an individual or a group to donate $25 to feed or clothe a European war victim child for six months. These children have been placed in foster homes by different European committees of the Save the Children Union, Geneva. A Canadian sponsor receives a picture of the child together with his or her case history, and personal contact between the child and his new-found friend is encouraged. The helping hand thus provided goes to restore both the body and the faith of a child who, for so long, has felt nothing but the hand of every man against him.

The work is non-sectarian and non-political. Contributions may be sent to the headquarters of the Canadian Committee, Save the Children Fund, at 113 Maitland Street, Toronto 5, Ont.; to the secretary of the Ottawa Committee, Mrs. D. M. Coolican, 531 Mariposa Road, Rockcliffe, Ottawa, or to the committee's office at 266 St. James Street W., Montreal, P.Q.

Fashions From Paris

That old black magic of the French clothes is here again, fresh, vital, truly creative. Forty-two original Paris models carrying the labels of ten leading houses were flown to Canada from the Paris openings, and are being taken on a sort of Royal Tour through the Eaton stores in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, so that Canadians may see for themselves that it takes more than war, hunger and hardship to blight the clothes genius of the French.

The Paris valuations on the clothes bear a closer resemblance to the national debt than the price of a dress. Most "inexpensive" is the Schiaparelli day dress of black and white wool challis, with an out-size bow of chartreuse satin, ($325), which, in anyone's language, is far from bargain basement. At the other end of the scale is Pierre Balmain's bride's dress of heavy white twill with deep ruffles of point d'esprit, and wonderful hand-embroidery of seed pearls, silver bugle beads, tiny white sequins, and orange blossom applique —so beautiful and so intricate that only a close-up view can give the full measure of its beauty. Not a dress to do double duty as an evening dress after the wedding, but obviously destined to be put away and become a family heirloom for brides of the future. In Paris it's valued at $1,100, but these figures will be revised to "suitable selling prices" at a later date. We can hardly wait to see which Canadian bride (with a wealthy parent) succeeds in snaring this dress for herself—and her descendants, if any.

Of the ten designers whose labels are in the clothes, the greater number are names well-known before the war—Schiaparelli, Balenciaga, Maggy Rouff, Lanvin, Rochas, Lelong, Patou. Three are the names of new houses. Pierre Balmain's first collection last September is said to have been a great success. Mad Carpentier, another "young" house, is a name chosen by two women, a designer and a vendeuse, the latter from Vionnet. Jacques Fath is a war baby who has made a name for himself.

Like all French model dresses, these are made for the typically French figure — rather short, bosom-y, small of waist—and either the Canadian figure will have to be revised or the dresses altered somewhat. One of the comment-making features of this collection is the beauty and heaviness of the materials, heavy satins, velvets, wools, and the muted colors—mouse grey satin of the Schiaparelli evening dress, full of skirt, with a winged treatment over the shoulders embroidered and spangled in a butterfly design in odd, acid Chinese colors . . . the Balenciaga day dress printed in green and brown, with a bias-cut bolero and peplum at the back that gives a lovely back-ward swinging effect to the slender front lines of the dress. And there is much black and beige.

Many of the evening dresses are of the lo and behold! type, held up only by a string and a prayer. Sometimes even the string is missing, as in Maggy Rouff's full-skirted evening gown of ice-blue satin. This has a tightly fitted bodice that curves precariously up over the emphasized bosom where it is supposed to give the lie to Mr. Newton and his theory. The bodice is splendidly embroidered with frosty-white and bronze sequins, with a row of bronze pendants dangling at the tightly-fitted waistline. A magnificent dress that belongs in a gala scene.

Noted: Belt buckles engraved with the initials of the designer; pinched-in waists, rounded hips; flaringly winged sleeves that fold over and form a shoulder cape on a coat; Lanvin's liking for buttons; leather collar and cuffs on Marcel Rochas' natural colored linen dress; "chin-chain" earrings with a dinner dress of shirred bright blue jersey; gilt-colored metal ball fringe that trims the pockets and cuffs of a red wool suit.

Some of the more socially-conscious who see this collection may be inclined to disapproval at the display of extravagant beauty from a coun-

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Bands of venise-type lace trace a fragile white pattern over the surface of this evening dress of gray raw silk. Joseph Whithead, New York.

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try, such as France, where there is hunger and need. Before becoming too vehemently vocal about it, though, it might be well to remember that the style creativeness of its people is one of France's most important national assets and is fostered by the government. On it, too, depend allied industries such as textiles, the bread-and-butter (or what there is of it) of the thousands of French workers who cut, sew and embroider.

Colored Aluminum

Some day soon kitchens will be gayer with aluminum pots and pans colored cherry red, eggplant purple, peacock blue, emerald green, copper —translucent color that won't come off, mark or stain. Aluminum kitchen utensils are not the only articles to launch a colorful career. At the Canadian Anodized Products Limited plant we saw the results of this glamorizing process on everything aluminum from furniture and venetian blinds to ashtrays and thermos bottles and all kinds of small and large articles. Colored aluminum venetian blinds which are just beginning to come on the market, are particularly pleasing because of the lively way they catch the light and reflect their color into the room. Great decorative possibilities, here.

We didn't see, but heard, that there will be sheets of aluminum for walls. These are given a dull "linen" finish when rolled at the mill and when given the color treatment, resemble wallpaper. They can be given any color, dark or pastel, to match the room decor. That's all very well, we remarked, but what happens when one wants to change the color scheme? Very simple. Detach the sheets, send them back to the mill. The old color will be removed and the new color re-processed into the metal. But don't ask for white. That's one "color" which, up to the time of writing, has not proved amenable to the new process.

CONCERNING FOOD

Tough Birds Yield Tenderly to Talented Treatment in Oven

By JANET MARCH

"CHICKEN" is one of those words which continues through the years to describe a youthful and attractive female, even if only by inference "she's no chicken"! The names of some other animals when applied to humans date, just as slang does. Until recently a wolf was a respectable beast who howled distantly when you were camping in the far North, making the discomforts of tent life seem cozy. Nowadays, if you mention the noise a wolf likes to make it means something quite different from that eerie wail which, for many years, innocent minds associated with the cries of loons—no, not goons. However, whatever happens to the poor old wolf the chicken still means an attractive and shapely young woman, or else a very tender roasted bird on a platter.

The butchers respect the connection between chickens and other young animals, and these days if, after counting your coupons, you ask for a chicken you are usually offered what they call a fowl. In human definitions this is akin to "an old bird." I don't quite know the point at which a chicken becomes a fowl; but I do know the fowl I buy are not on the border-line but are of an age which makes long careful simmering necessary unless you want the family to ask whether this was really a marathon contestant, not a quiet resident of the chicken run. For some reason in these parts there are no chickens to speak of to be had, and if you want to go light on your meat coupons so as to afford a really fine steak or roast you'll have to eat fowl, or fish, or eggs, and like it. Here are a few things to do with the rather elderly poultry.

Mock Roasted Chicken

Buy as large a fowl as you can and simmer it very carefully and slowly for a couple of hours, being sure that it doesn't fall apart. Put a couple of bay leaves, a dash of vinegar, and some salt and pepper in the water. When the two hours are up fish it out, let it drain thoroughly and then stuff it with stuffing just as you would a chicken. Everyone has their personal preference about stuffing, but you might try this—

2 cups of finely diced bread
1 teaspoonful of salt
¼ teaspoon of pepper
1 teaspoon of poultry dressing
¼ teaspoon of thyme
A dash of sage
A handful of raisins
1 onion finely chopped

Sufficient melted fat to moisten the dressing. (The amount will depend a good deal on the freshness of the bread used.)

Stuff the chicken, sew it up, cover the breast with a greased piece of brown paper and put in a moderate oven 325-350 for about forty minutes till it is nicely browned, and serve. The skin will be tougher than in a roasted chicken, but it really is a very good substitute for the more expensive and rarer bird.

Chicken Croquettes

This is a well known way of dressing up the left-overs and making them go a little further than they would if done any other way. First of all you make a sauce.

Sauce For Croquettes

4 tablespoons of fat
4 tablespoons of flour
1 cup of milk
Worcester Sauce (a dash)
1 teaspoon of onion juice
¼ teaspoon of salt
Celery salt
Black pepper
A squeeze of lemon juice

Melt the fat and stir in the flour, then add the flavorings and the milk. Cook gently, stirring all the time, till the sauce thickens.

Croquettes

Begin with about two cups of chicken cut up in very small pieces. You can put the chicken meat through the mincer but it seems to be better if cut up finely. Season with salt and pepper and add half a cupful of fine breadcrumbs and one egg well beaten. Mix in the sauce and shape into the size of croquettes you prefer. Chill in the refrigerator and fry in deep fat. A little chopped pimento mixed in makes the croquettes more attractive.

Polish Chicken

Boil carefully the largest and best fowl you can come by, and when it is cooked cut it up and skin the pieces. Mix an egg with three tablespoons of cold water. Dip the pieces of chicken first in flour, then in the egg and water mixture, and then roll in breadcrumbs. Heat 4 or 5 tablespoons of fat or oil and brown the breaded pieces of chicken. As they are browned put the pieces in a baking dish, sprinkle with salt and pepper. Put in a moderate oven for about half an hour. Then take the dish out and pour, with a spoon, a little sour cream onto each piece. Put back in the oven and in ten minutes repeat. And then do it a third time in another ten minutes, using in all a pint of sour cream. The cream should soak into the chicken when it is done this way and not remain as liquid in the dish. After the last addition of sour cream cook for another half hour and then serve.

• •

Do You Know That—

THE unpleasant dark-colored ring that often appears on the outside of the yolk of a hard-cooked egg is the result either of too much heat or too long cooking. Eggs simmered just below the boiling point for 25 to 30 minutes and quickly cooled should show no dark rings.

No water needs to be added in boiling greens such as spinach. The water that clings to the leaves is sufficient and food value waste is at a minimum.

A lot of good things come in a small package of cheese. It contains protein of the best quality, calcium needed for bones and teeth, riboflavin of the vitamin B family; and cheese made from whole milk also contains vitamin A.

When cooking fish, you can make the flesh firm and white by adding a little lemon juice to the water while boiling.

Careful timing of baking followed by prompt serving is important for saving vitamin C in potatoes. Overbaking results in considerable loss of this vitamin. Prompt serving is also essential.

—*Food Notes* of the Canadian Red Cross Society, Ontario Division.

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IF YOU BAKE AT HOME, be sure to get Fleischmann's *active* Fresh Yeast with the familiar yellow label. You can depend on Fleischmann's—Canada's favorite yeast for over 70 years.

Always fresh—at your grocer's

by the cup—you call it COFFEE...

by the pound—it's CHASE & SANBORN

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★ ***Ideal for after-school or bedtime snacks*** . . . Kiddies love Kellogg's crisp, delicious cereals. Light, satisfying, good for them . . . and *so* easy to digest!

★ ***NEW—the box is the bowl*** . . . It's the *Kel*-BOWL-*Pac* . . . just open, pour in the milk and—that's all! *No* dishes to wash. It's grand fun for everyone eating cereals this new way!

TRY THIS NEW WAY TO SERVE CEREALS!

THE OTHER PAGE

Nothing Like Family Life to Keep Returned Man in Battle Trim

By JOHN BELKNAP

A NUMBER of well intentioned writers spread themselves rather lavishly in the public journals, a few months back, on the subject of the returning man. Their advice, directed at a pleasantly eager public, was interesting, informative, and frightening to a good many soldiers who had been looking forward to a return to something less than psychoanalysis.

On the other hand, the Services had been running classes on civilian life, how to eat and behave, and the best way to get a job.

No one ever wrote anything designed to help the returning veteran protect himself in his own home. A man may wear several decorations and campaign ribbons and find himself completely outclassed by his own children. Surrounded by menacing infants, harried, awkward, and cruelly untrained, he becomes easy prey. Even though there may have been children in his home when he left, he has, likely as not, lost the technique of indoor guerilla warfare.

His wife is of dubious value. It is difficult to decide in advance on which side her sympathies will lie in any given battle. She is a hardened campaigner, familiar with the enemy from birth, vigilant, and knowing.

Some of the best brains in my former brigade, including a worried staff officer, have gone to work on this problem. This, our first report, is based on the experiences and stratagems of men who have successfully survived up to twelve months in the juvenile theatre of war.

The Dawn Attack

This is one of the most common and successful enemy plans with which you will have to cope. The average soldier is caught napping usually because of some ridiculous belief that (a) no one is after his life, and (b) it is too early to get up anyway.

Having left his stomach in an exposed position the first indication of offensive action is usually a cruel blow, swiftly followed by gouging, pummelling, kicking and jumping up and down. The obvious defence against such treatment is outlawed by the United Mothers' Organization, of which your wife is President.

Our own tacticians have developed the following plan: Roll onto the face immediately, pressing the whole body against the bed. The knees remain slightly flexed to absorb shock, feet together, toes pointed. The arms and hands are locked over the head to protect the ears and side-face.

Remain in this position, inert, until the little demon has been lured on top of you. Once he is astride, intenton his macabre chore, do the obvious thing.

A couple of refinements have been found useful where necessary. Aim your flip at between three and five degrees off vertical; this will prevent the body landing on you, and may also bring the enemy into contact with a wall, which tends to his discouragement. The other point is to simulate a cheerful and friendly cry so that you can later assure the President that it was all in good fun.

Show No Fear

You may have war-torn nerves, a hang-over, or may naturally fear things like dogs, snakes, or thunderstorms. In the home, though, it is considered damaging to a child's psychology to display fear in front of him. The only sensible way to deal with this problem is to have a plan of action prepared in advance.

If, for example, you are frightened of thunderstorms, the following drill has been found satisfactory.

At the first roll of thunder close all windows quietly. Turn off the radio, do not use the phone, hang a cloth over each mirror, remove any pieces of metal from your clothing, place glass tumblers under the legs of the bed, and then climb up on the bed and get under the covers. Draw the children with you, if you like, although their fingers are likely to be sticky and they will breathe restlessly in your face or down your neck. They will be much happier, and completely fooled by your tactics, if you let them stay at the window admiring the storm.

The Period of Play

This exercise, which usually takes the form of a major operation, may be governed by the age of the child. However, it is wise never to underestimate your opponent, and to remember that quite a small child can wield a hammer. Due to the odd size and mentality of most children you will find that your lessons on Bayonet Fighting, or even Unarmed Combat are of very little assistance in this form of skirmish. In any case, they are very much frowned upon by the U.M.O.

To be quite frank, other than physical fitness and a natural sense of low cunning, there is not much that can help you. One man reports that he gathered his old infantry section together and formed a miniature defense in depth, but the thing was subsequently ruled out as unfair. This plan also, of course, requires a fair amount of space and an old infantry section.

Booby-traps have had only limited success. They often do permanent damage to a house, and on one occasion a booby-trapped chair, forgotten after the scuffle, was the cause of a distressing rift between the engineer and some friends who dropped in for a drink that evening.

Language Before Junior

The normal desire for free and natural expression under trying circumstances becomes, when repressed, a very real danger. There are on record several cases of high blood pressure, enlarged arteries, and the loss of one set of false teeth directly attributable to this exhausting ordeal.

Here again we find ourselves with distressingly little practical advice to give the man who is holding his throbbing shin and biting his lip in the face of a complacent hammer-wielder. There have been some rather frightening suggestions sent in, which tend to show that the atomic bomb is not likely to retain its place for long as the most terrifying implement of war, but for the most part they are not permissible in a law abiding community. Our cryptographers have submitted a sort of ersatz profanity, i.e. "You little furious ipswitch! I'll break every brak boggle in your tiny frettice work if you ever so much as wheddle near my boggle-platz again!" It is pointed out that a conscientious man will find it interesting to work out a series of sounds most satisfying to his own ear and emotions, but on the whole it is realized that the plan has only doubtful merit.

There are innumerable smaller engagements which come under the class of "Local patrol activity" on which a word or two of warning will suffice. Try to avoid being manoeuvered into a position where you may have to "Dress Junior to go out". The enemy is skillful at resisting your attacks and commonly assumes what is known as the jelly-fish defence. It is easily recognized. The arms and legs take on the tensile strength of the common worm, and there is a persistent downward flow of the whole body.

Don't be fooled by the "Would Daddy like to bath you to-night?" propaganda either. This is an amphibious operation requiring technical training and excellent physical fitness. Unless you have been specially trained, the encounter will inevitably end in disaster.

On the whole — learn to improvise quickly, and, if your morale drops alarmingly, put yourself back on the rum issue.

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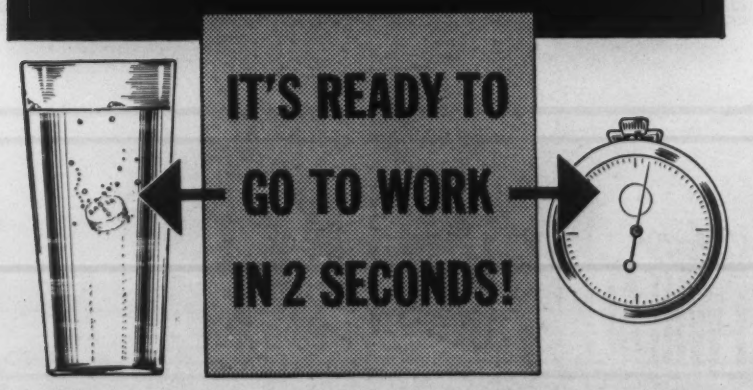

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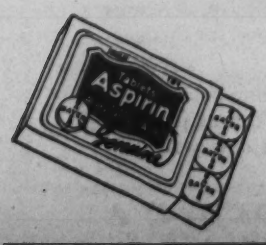

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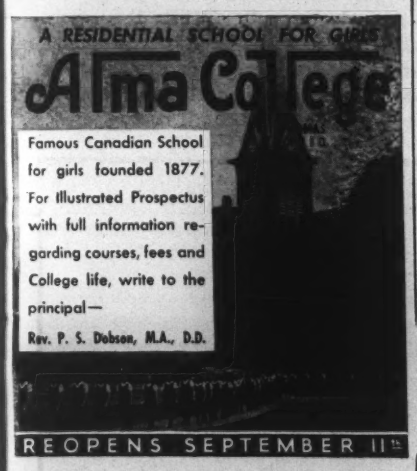
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SANITARY

"My Second Father": A Memory Of a Strange Childhood

By HORACE BROWN

This is the second of three articles by Horace Brown, recalling his experiences with the late Rev. Charles H. Vessot of Ottawa; whom he calls, "My Second Father."

A BOY of almost twelve thinks it is a terrible thing that his home life is not as the home life of others. It was years before I was able to shrug and say, "My parents? Oh, they separated when I was a child." When I was twelve, it seemed an enormity for which I was in some way responsible and for which I should suffer mortal shame.

That I found a home with the Vessots is an incredible miracle. There were so many thousands of other places where my father could have put me to board. He did try me on an exclusive boarding-school, where the boys looked down their patrician noses at one who could not keep his parents together. (This was in the days before divorce became fashionable with this set, and while the parents of these children lived with one-another, they shrugged off their unwanted sons upon this boarding-school on the pretence it would make gentlemen of them.) I can testify it made little sadists who delighted in tormenting me in a group, asking me questions about my mother and father for which neither I nor they had an answer. To this day I carry an aversion for the unnatural system of boarding-schools. At that boarding-school, I began to draw within myself, and to feel something no child should ever feel, utter loneliness.

To Live in Ottawa

On a September day, shortly before my twelfth birthday, I was called into the matron's office and informed that I was to take the afternoon train to Ottawa. This might have been a trip to a remote planet, for all I knew. I was, I was told, going to live in Ottawa. My father had so ordained it.

The train journey was quite exciting at first. I must have been rather a figure in my "school-cap", Eton collar and jacket, and knee trousers. There is a memory of kind faces in the parlor-car, faces a little strained as I had said good-bye to my mother, whom I had been allowed to call from the school after a stubborn interlude on my part. But as the light outside the windows of the train darkened, and as adult passengers showed more and more concern over my innocence of my destination or who was to meet me, I became frightened. When the trainman said, "Ottawa," and it was night outside, I had convinced myself, as a veteran reader of *Chums* and like lurid fiction, that this was some deep plot to spirit me away because I was not wanted by anyone, least of all those who should have wanted me most.

Plot Develops

While I stood undecided on the platform, a little man in a large, black hat and some kind of turned-around collar waddled up to me. From under the big hat peeped great brown eyes and a full, grey moustache. The man, who was about five feet tall and almost as wide, asked if I were "Orass Brown." I agreed hazily. The plot was really coming to a head. I was being led away, but where?

The little man picked up my bags in powerful hands, and I followed him to the cab-rank. When he began to speak in a series of hisses and explosions, with violent use of the hands, and the taximan answered him in the same way and even more vehemently, I made up my mind that this man was an agent of the Mafia and that I was being spirited away to some terrible death. The argument over, the little man turned to me and said quite affably, and in good English, "Do you mind if we take the street-car? It runs right near my place, and this robber wants a dollar to drive us there."

I agreed meekly. I would have agreed to anything.

When we left the street-car, it was at a dark street-corner. We began to climb a hill, and I saw a stone quarry on my left. By now, I was shivering and shaking inwardly with an unnamable terror. This man was undoubtedly an Italian. He would leave my lifeless body in that quarry with a "Black Hand" pinned to to my chest, and nobody would ever care. Then, we were at a door. The door opened to show cheerful light. A lady was standing there, beaming from behind unrimmed spectacles, a little girl clinging shyly to her skirt.

"Come in, come in!" she welcomed, with a strong accent.

I hung back, so frightened I can still feel my fear as I write of it a quarter of a century later. The man and the woman began to jabber at one another in their strange tongue. It was more than I could stand; I began to cry.

"Pauvre petit homme!" said Mr. Vessot. "He has had a long journey. He must go to bed immediately."

Some minutes afterwards, I was in a kindly bedroom, and the dark had closed in. I lay there, hardly daring to let my breath come and go. When would they come for me? When would I be no more? And as I lay there, too afraid to move, it swept over me in irresistible flood that I was hundreds of miles from anyone I knew, that my mother and my father had gone out of my life, that my sisters and my brother were as dead to me, that I was alone. In that alien dark, and quietly, I began to weep. The trickle became a torrent; the dam burst; I cried uncontrollably.

"Why Do You Cry?"

A board creaked outside my room. I did not care. Let them come! The door opened. Footsteps came towards my bed. I wept the more loudly. A light switched on. Strong arms went around me.

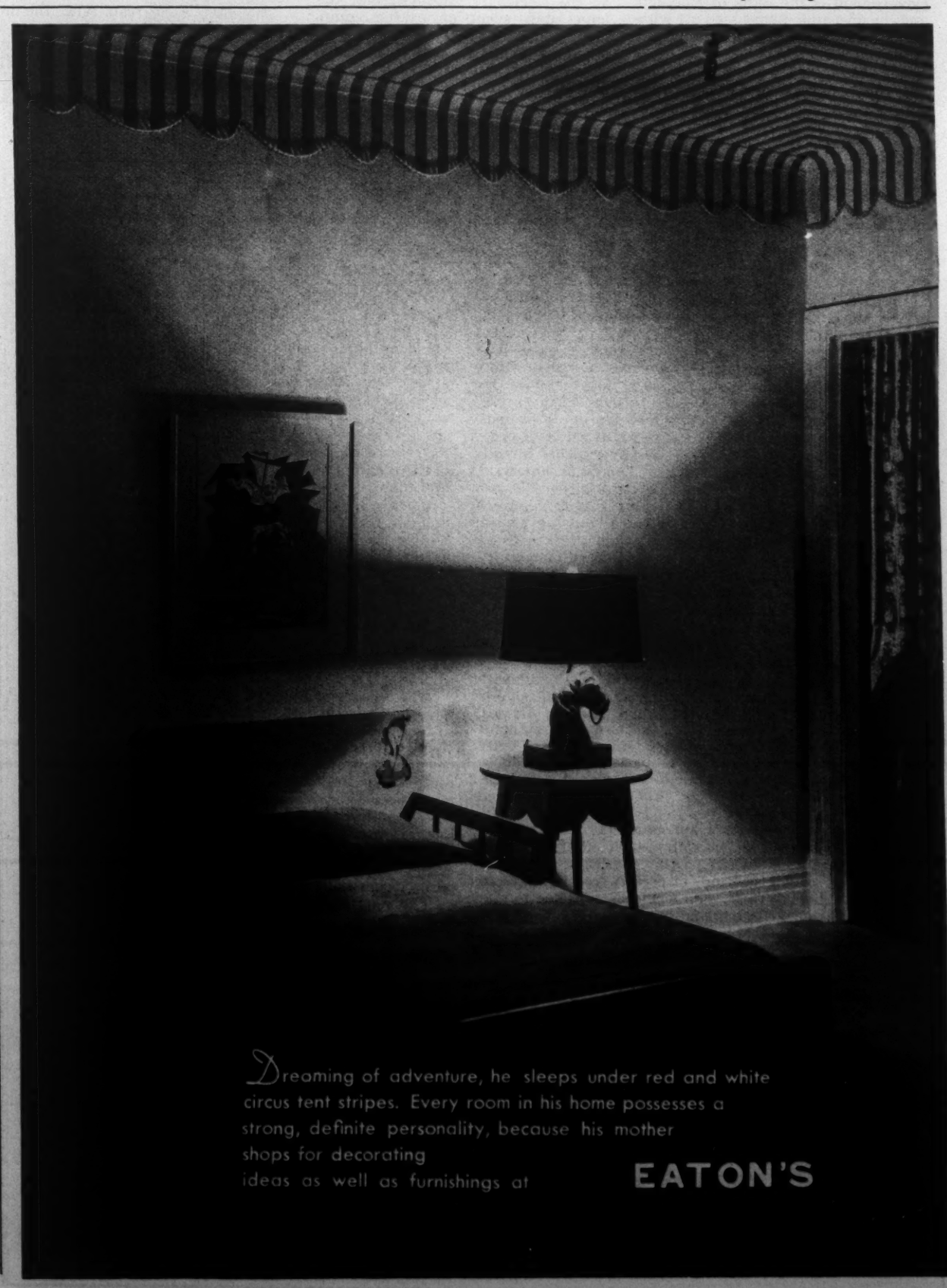
"My boy, my boy," said Mr. Vessot in his gentlest voice, "why do you cry?"

Then I told him, told him of my loneliness, of my fears. He did not laugh, when I told him. Only in later days would he laugh without ceasing with me over my labelling his French "Italian" and him a sinister member of the "Black Hand." Now, he nodded his head gravely, understandingly, and for the first time I noticed the light in his eyes that was as the glow through the stained-glass window of a church. His tender smile suffered little children to come unto him.

"You are not alone, Orass," he said. "You are not alone any longer. I would like to be a father—a second father, you understand—to you. Nobody can ever replace your real father."

Somebody had.

An "Aladdin's cave" eighty feet below the surface of Piccadilly Circus in London recently disgorged the last of its treasures, irreplaceable paintings from British art galleries, which were stored underground at the beginning of the war for safety from air raids. Here the paintings are seen going up the special escalator. The public can be seen going up the other escalator, to reach the street from the Piccadilly Underground Station.


Dreaming of adventure, he sleeps under red and white circus tent stripes. Every room in his home possesses a strong, definite personality, because his mother shops for decorating ideas as well as furnishings at
EATON'S

Up to Free Enterprise To Offer Better Plan

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Not arguments, pointing out the inequities and inefficiencies of State Control in industry, but a clear-cut alternative plan is private enterprise's only acceptable answer to the proposed nationalization of British industry, Mr. Layton believes. Industries under fire, chiefly coal-mining and road and rail transport, not only can expect to clean house; and correct obvious abuses and inefficiencies; they must fall in line with the modern tendency toward centralization in industry, which the war furthered.

A middle course seems to be indicated, with private enterprise functioning within a framework of Government guidance and assistance.

London.

SO FAR the only British institution to be nationalized by the present Government is the Bank of England, and the operation has passed off without any show of strong feelings on either side. The Bank was already so closely associated with the Treasury that the formal act of nationalization made no fundamental change. Controversy over nationalization in general, which was expected to be strong and is in fact being stepped up week by week, centres on electricity, coal and, particularly, transport. The position of the gas industry has not yet been clearly defined, but this will certainly come in for attention before long. Iron and steel is on the nationalization list, but there seems to be a possibility that if the industry can convince the Government that it can set its own house in order — which it has tried to do in the five-year plan submitted by the Iron and Steel Federation last December — it will be left in private hands for the time being. Discussions have been going on between the Government and the cotton industry along the same lines, and it appears that this basic industry is to be given a period of grace in which to show what it can do for itself.

Opposition to the nationalization schemes take various forms. The objection is put forward, particularly by the electricity interests, that the huge sums spent on capital equipment, which might have been distributed as dividends, will pass to the Government without adequate compensation to the shareholders. The efficient coal-mining companies argue that nationalization will treat all producers alike, and that those who have modernized their mines and and whose output is far above the national average will receive no benefits from their progressive policy. The railway chairmen, who have dealt extensively with this question in their annual speeches, remain unconvinced that State-operated railways can provide any better service than the privately-owned companies.

The Test Is Results

Government spokesmen have agreed that nationalization must stand or fall by its results. They say that the only test whether any industry or service should be nationalized is the public interest. They claim that a *prima facie* case has been made out on that principle for nationalizing public utilities and certain basic industries; the utilities because the public's elected representatives are the only body which will provide public services at the lowest rates compatible with efficiency, and basic industries, which are the foundation of home production and the export drive, because their need for reorganization and capital development is so great that no private interests will be capable of carrying them out, and no private interests can be allowed to stand in the way.

The next move rests with the interests concerned. They have so far expressed doubts as to the Government's ability to run anything effi-

(*Continued on Next Page*)

Mention Switzerland and the average person thinks of mountain-climbing and tourists. Actually over 50 per cent of the Swiss people are engaged in manufacturing and trade (largely export). While this mountainous country can produce only about half of its food requirements, Switzerland's ever-expanding cultivation program calls for draining and conditioning of any wasteland. A drainage project is underway (above); later women and children clear the reclaimed land of small roots (below).

Special equipment is needed for cultivating sloping terrain. Here farmers in the canton of Valais watch as a plow, which can climb up steep slopes with the aid of a rope and motor-operated winding unit, is demonstrated. Purchased by the Co-op, all the farmers can use it.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

A Plan for U. N. O. Atom Control

By P. M. RICHARDS

DOROTHY THOMPSON'S newspaper column of March 20 has made a lot of discussion. She spoke of mankind's "horror and despair" at the present state of the world, and answered another columnist's question: "Is it possible that we may be drifting into a New Dark Ages?" with the assertion that "We are in a New Dark Ages. We are in it up to the neck." The real question, she said, is whether there are sufficient remnants of civilization left to recreate order and security or whether the anarchy that has already swallowed most of civilization will become universal.

Pessimistic Dorothy has perhaps already found some ground for hope in a report issued last week by the U.S. State Department. The product of a board of consultants of the department, it outlines a broad plan for the creation of a "technological monopoly" under the United Nations Organization for the control of atomic energy development throughout the world on a safe and orderly basis. A committee headed by Dean Acheson says it is "the most constructive analysis of the question of international control (of atomic development) we have seen."

The idea is that the proposed U.N.O. authority would take over ownership of the atomic bomb plants at Oak Ridge, Tenn., Hanford, Wash., and Los Alamos, New Mexico, and presumably the Canadian plant at Chalk River, Ont., and would be empowered to build nuclear fission plants in other parts of the world to offset those on this continent. It would also take over the uranium deposits in Canada, the United States, Czechoslovakia, the Belgian Congo and wherever else such deposits may be found. It would operate these resources, including such other plants as may be built anywhere, with physicists, chemists, engineers, geologists and inspectors recruited from various nations. These men would be expected to rise above national affinities and loyalties and make their obligation to the U.N.O. and mankind their only consideration.

Confident Plan Will Work

Confidence in the plan's feasibility is repeatedly expressed in the report by its authors, who are David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority; Chester I. Barnard, president of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co.; Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer of the California Institute of Technology and the University of California, who was director of the Los Alamos laboratory; Dr. Charles Allen Thomas, vice-president of the Monsanto Chemical Co.; Henry A. Winne, the General Electric Co.'s vice-president in charge of engineering. These men say they offer their plan as a practicable alternative "before the already launched international atomic armament race attains such momentum that it cannot be stopped."

They base their confidence in the plan's practicability on a few salient factors, which are stated by Anthony J. Leviero of the New York *Times* as follows: (1) There are comparatively few uranium and thorium deposits in the world. Under U.N.O. monopoly ownership, they could easily be mined, controlled and inspected. The mere seizure of one of these mines by any nation would be deemed a violation of any atomic energy treaty which may be written and would call for whatever counter-measures may be prescribed. (2) Uranium, and plutonium which is used to produce the chain reaction in the atomic bomb, may be denatured. Efforts to make atomic bombs with denatured fissionable materials have failed in the United States. To purify the denatured fissionable materials would require a colossal effort, including important changes of plant and a great number of scientific and engineering personnel, which would be a dead giveaway to the U.N.O. inspectors. By issuing only denatured materials, therefore, control would be feasible.

The Only Way to Security

The report points out that other nations could have no assurance of security against atomic warfare so long as atomic plants exist only in North America. Nor could those other nations find security by secretly developing atomic plants of their own. But there could be security for all if atomic plants were built in various countries and if all were operated by the U.N.O. authority. The report recommends that some integral organ of the U.N.O., perhaps the Security Council, should serve as the "overseeing body of the authority," so that all nations would be fully informed of its operations.

The report emphasizes two key points of its proposition: that "U-235 and plutonium can be denatured; such denatured materials do not readily lend themselves to the making of atomic explosives, but they can still be used, with no essential loss of effectiveness, for the peaceful applications of atomic energy," and that "the authority will be aided in the detection of illegal operations by the fact that it is not the motive but the operation which is illegal."

Opposition to the plan is already evident in the United States, where there is a widespread desire to cling to the United States' supposed monopoly of atomic knowledge as long as possible. These critics say that the United States itself is too insecure, in the face of present world conditions and the decline in the U.S.' ability to make war effectively, to warrant the surrendering of any advantage. And they don't like the idea of any U.S. scientists transferring their allegiance to any non-U.S. authority. Anticipating such opposition, the report says: "One should ask oneself what are the alternatives we have, and we find no tolerable answer."

(*Continued from Page* 34)
ciently, and criticisms as to the whole principle of interfering with private initiative. But they have been somewhat disappointing in presenting clear-cut schemes which could be taken as positive alternatives to the Government's plans. The fact remains that British industry badly needs revitalizing, and merely saying that the Government schemes will not do the job is not enough. The public at the election last year voted for action, to regain, and improve on, pre-war prosperity. It is probably not greatly concerned with the motive-force behind the action, so long as the results appear. But if private initiative cannot convince the public that it has plans better than the Government's, then the public will continue to demand governmental action, even though its effectiveness is still untried.

Rail Versus Road

Some positive approach has been hinted from the railway's side, with the suggestion that the conflict between rail and road transport can be permanently settled by an agreement between the railways and the road hauliers which shall be binding over the whole range of their respective services. Details have not yet been put forward, and it is apparent that the basic problem—that the railways' capital was vastly inflated by the high costs of the land which they had to acquire to lay their tracks, whereas the road organizations use highways laid at public expense—will not be easily overcome without a degree of joint control which would virtually eliminate all competition and leave transport as a nation-wide private monopoly. Advocates of nationalization base their case equally on the need for coordination among the railways themselves, as well as within a scheme for transport generally.

It is also undeniably true that the new spirit in the coal-mining industry does not yet imbue all the companies, or even the majority. In sharp contrast with the few mines which are modernized and producing well are the antiquation and inefficiency which have left the mining industry generally decades behind the times. A national plan for modernization must come from somewhere; and soon, because industrial output is being seriously held up by lack of coal, and its cost, to the railways, power-plants, and factories, is far too high.

Industrialists are not solid in their opposition to the Government's "interference", for the need is realized to be sufficiently urgent to justify strong pressure on the less progressive interests concerned. Many believe, however, that the same results can be obtained, with less risk of confusion, by guidance and assistance from the Government, and, if necessary, compulsion on some recalcitrant firms to fit into a national scheme, rather than by out-and-out nationalization. The objection is that the stimulus of competition would then be lacking, and the independent industrialist would tend to lose his social value. However, pure free enterprise has already been considerably weakened by wartime associations of firms—which merely hastened a tendency already in being before the war; now the process of integration, in one form or another, is evidently to be gradually completed. Enterprise is encouraged within a framework, but the Government's view is that the framework needs tightening up.

NEWS OF THE MINES

International Nickel Rebuilds War-Depleted Ore Reserves

By JOHN M. GRANT

CANADA'S great metal enterprise, International Nickel Company, in spite of the extraordinary heavy drain imposed on ore reserves by the war years, reports proven ore reserves at the end of 1945 as exceeding those at the close of 1938. These amounted to 217,373,000 short tons containing 6,866,000 tons of nickel-copper, compared with 212,368,000 seven years ago containing 6,806,000 tons of nickel-copper. The replenishment was made possible through an extensive diamond drilling and exploration program. R. C. Stanley, president, at the annual meeting a year ago reported nearly 1,000,000 feet of diamond drilling completed since commencement of the war. The annual tonnage of ore produced during the war greatly exceeded that of any pre-war year, ore mined in 1943, 1944 and 1945 was 12,105,545, 12,117,567 and 10,136,350 short tons, respectively. This compares with an average yearly output of 5,321,634 short tons for the three pre-war years of 1936, 1937 and 1938. The underground development in 1945 totalled 50,701 feet, compared with 66,104 in 1944, and brings the total footage of underground development to 1,136,045 at the year-end.

•

Dealing with the outlook, R. C. Stanley, president, states that International Nickel's postwar plans have taken much time and study and are now being put into effect. The problems of re-creating and developing demand for nickel in overseas markets are receiving special attention, particularly from the London office. New applications such as the use of "low alloy steels" in place of carbon steels will require nickel, Mr. Stanley says. Two great technical developments, Radar for finding distant objects, and Loran for determining one's position, will make peace-time travel by plane and ship safer and better. Micro-wave beam transmission perfected during the war will broaden communications. All of these devices employ nickel and nickel alloys in the numerous amplifying tubes and in many cases nickel or platinum is used in the powerful transmitting tubes.

•

New alloys containing nickel for high temperature such as those required for gas turbines will be necessary, the International Nickel head claims. Heavier electroplating in the automobile and electrical industries will use more nickel. Stainless steel and coinage will also need nickel. In addition to the consumption of refinery output, Mr. Stanley believes the mill products will be in demand. Monel metal and other nickel alloys will be used in large quantities in the maintenance of navies and merchant marine ships, as well as by the petroleum and chemical industries. As sales to these prospects are realized it may be assumed, Mr. Stanley says, that the business of the enterprise will resume its upward trend and continue to occupy its place as a growing industry.

•

Net profits of International Nickel for the year were $25,010,938, equivalent to $1.58 (U.S. currency) per share on the common stock after provision for preferred dividends. This compares with $26,927,652 in 1944, or $1.71 per share. Net working capital moved upward and now exceeds $122,000,000. Capital expenditures of $2,999,282 in 1945 compared with $4,652,127 in 1944. Expenditures of $8,000,000 are projected for 1946.

•

San Antonio Gold Mines, in the Rice Lake area of Manitoba, despite a serious shortage of labor in 1945, reports gross production of $1,477,905 and net profit of 17.8 cents per share as compared with $1,568,176 and 19.56 cents in the previous 12 months. More experienced help was available near the end of the year and production

(*Continued on Page* 39)

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

N. D. B., St. Catharines, Ont.—A further diamond drilling program has been recommended for HAYES-CADILLAC MINES on its property in Louvicourt township, Quebec, and I understand this has commenced. This exploration is to test the results of the recently completed geophysical survey. The company has been financing with a view to carrying out this work for some time and funds are now reported available. Hayes-Cadillac received 1,000,000 shares from Arken Gold Mines for its former holding of 12 claims which adjoins its present property of 14 claims. Low gold values were reported from diamond drilling on this ground.

F. D. C., Outremont, Que.—Yes, SAGUENAY POWER CO. is selling in the United States to a syndicate headed by Mellon Securities Corp. an issue of $23,200,000 3 per cent sinking fund bonds series "A" dated March 1, 1946, and maturing March 1, 1947. Concurrently the company is selling privately in Canada an issue of $5,400,000 2 per cent serial debentures maturing annually in amount of $900,000 in each of the years 1947 to 1952 inclusive.

F. N. M., Guelph, Ont.—Surface work some years ago on the HEYSON RED LAKE GOLD MINES property of 19 claims, a short distance to the east of Madsen, revealed four veins and diamond drilling last year indicated favorable structure. A considerable drilling program was planned and little can be said as to the property's prospects until this has been completed. A revision of the prices under the option agreement entered into over a year ago was recently announced. This involves 880,000 shares at prices rang-

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Market Marking Time

BY HARUSPEX

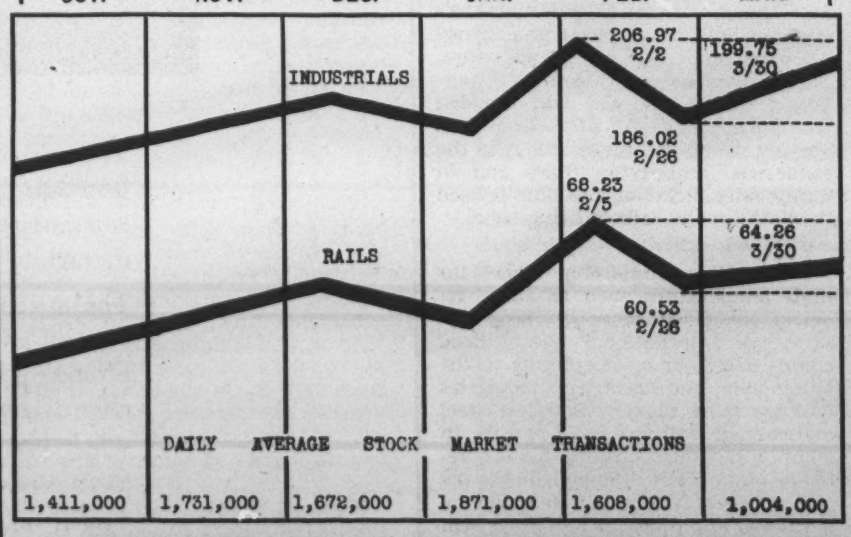
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK MARKET TREND: With reconversion now largely completed, the one to two-year market trend is regarded as forward, with interruptive intermediate decline currently under way as correction of earlier advance.

THE INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as downward from the early February high points of 206.97 on the Dow Jones industrial average, 68.23 on the rail average.

Stocks spent February moving down in price and March moving up. The rally, as reflected by the two Dow-Jones averages, has achieved an approximate two-thirds cancellation of the decline. This, or further possible strength into next week of one or two points in the industrial average, is not abnormal and does not, of itself, signify that the main upward movement has been resumed. The length of time occupied by the rally, whose duration has now exceeded that of the decline, and the ability of a considerable number of leading stocks to register new highs, however, is slightly on the bullish side. Against this bullish phenomena is the knowledge that the February break, in terms of duration, was rather short relative to the six or more-month upmovement it was correcting and, second, the rebound from these lows has been rather rapid for a basic upturn.

Test as to validity of the present upswing will be witnessed in one of several manners. Entrance of both averages decisively into new ground above the February 2 peak would signal the February decline as having fully corrected the July 1945 to February 1946 upswing and indicate a new phase of major advance whose objective we would tentatively adjudge at 235/250 on the industrial average. Failure of one or both averages, either here or after another possible minor upswing, to better Ind. 206.91 Rails 62.63, would suggest a more important test of the February low points. If on such test the two averages approached but did not jointly penetrate such lows, and then developed a zigzag upward formation in the minor movement, the presumption would still stand that the February lows were to mark the bottom point to the break. Penetration by both averages of the February lows would, of course, forecast lower levels.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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43RD CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼%, being at the rate of 5% per annum on the paid-in capital stock of the Company, has been declared for the quarter year ending March 31st, 1946, payable April 15th, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1946.

By order of the Board
J. WILSON BERRY,
President & General Manager

Canada Cement Company Limited

Earnings possibilities and outlook of this company which is so closely allied to construction and road building activities is discussed in a current analysis.

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ing from 10 to 50 cents a share. The company is capitalized at 5,000,000 shares of which 3,333,100 are issued, with 1,707,800 in escrow. Only surface work has been completed on the Patricia Birch Lake property which is inactive at present.

A. K. F., Hamilton, Ont.—The situation is that common shareholders of CHARLES GURD & CO., LTD., have received an offer from ORANGE CRUSH LTD. for an exchange of two preference shares of Orange Crush for three common shares of Gurd. The preference shares of Orange Crush carry an annual cumulative dividend rate of 70 cents per share, are redeemable at $12.50 per share and are convertible on the basis of four common shares for five preference shares. No dividends have been paid on the common shares of Charles Gurd and Co., since 1939. Common shareholders of Charles Gurd and Co. have to April 30, 1946, to accept the offer of exchange by depositing their certificates with the Montreal Trust Co., at Montreal or Toronto.

K. B., Toronto, Ont.—A diamond drilling program is continuing on the HUGH MALARTIC MINES property in Malartic township, Quebec, and it appears a rather interesting prospect. It adjoins Citralam Malartic Mines on the west and the drilling is in an endeavor to extend the latter's zone. Thirty-four holes were drilled last year with ore intersections obtained in six. It is considered recent drilling results give a picture that may provide the key to many uncorrelated values obtained in other holes.

R. C. H., Saskatoon, Sask.—A decline in net profit from $622,119 in 1944 to $480,306 in 1945 by CANADA WIRE AND CABLE CO. is explained by the president James Y. Murdoch, as due to a marked change in the nature of products maufactured since the war ended, materials for war being replaced by goods for civilian use. Efforts to build up export business have been difficult due to the demand for wire and cable in the domestic market. The value of the inventories on hand at the year-end was $273,000 greater than at the end of 1944.

A. S. T., Vancouver, B.C.—While so far no ore shoot has been outlined on the REDRUTH GOLD MINES property in the Red Lake area, the widespread occurrences of gold make it an interesting prospecting bet. Visible gold has been found at various points in the No. 1 vein over a distance of more than 350 feet. In all, gold was encountered last year at a total of 11 points on the property as a result of an active prospecting campaign.

F. A. B., London, Ont.—The COOKSVILLE CO. reports that 1945 operations resulted in a net profit of $60,253, after making provision for depreciation to an amount of $59,755 and reserving the sum of $56,808 for income and excess profits taxes, of which latter amount $3,327 is refundable. The company acquired the property and plant of York Sandstone Brick Co. Ltd. at Scarboro during the year.

C.A.M., Madoc, Ont.—Of your holdings the most speculative is BONETAL GOLD MINES which company is currently reporting a small operating profit. A new exploration program is underway to test an area along the sedementary - greenstone contact near the boundary with Hallnor, which company has indicated new ore at depth near this contact. A drive was recently completed into Bonetal ground from the Hallnor on the 2,160-foot level and diamond drilling is now proceeding and this program is expected to take over six months to complete. I do not think you would make any mistake retaining your other gold producers, however you will have to decide for yourself whether or not you cash in on part of your holdings in which you intimate you have a substantial profit.

Walter M. Lowney Company Ltd.

HANDICAPPED by sugar restrictions and the lack of supplies of other ingredients, the Canadian candy industry has been operating as best it can until such time as there is an improvement in the situation. Walter M. Lowney Company Limited is one of the older and better known Canadian candy manufacturers. In the company's annual report for 1945, Edmund Littler, president, stated that with thousands of Canadian men and women returning to civil life, after service with the forces, the demand in Canada for chocolates has increased considerably, but the stringent sugar allotment has prevented the company from increasing its production to meet this demand. Mr. Littler refers to the recent announced 10% increase in the sugar allocation and states directors look hopefully for a further increase in the sugar quota for the third quarter of this year. In addition to the demand in the domestic market, the company is getting inquiries from commercial houses in many countries throughout the world for agencies to be established to handle Lowney products. A block of the company's shares were distributed among the public for the first time in 1945 and the usual statistical record is not available.

Net profit for 1945 amounted to $161,110 and was equal to 78c per share, compared with $152,479 and 73c a share for 1944. The 1945 net included $28,529 refundable portion of the excess profits tax, while the refundable portion of this tax for 1944 is not stated. Earned surplus of $765,888 at December 31, 1945, was an increase from $674,507 at the end of the preceding year.

The company maintains a good working capital position, with net working capital of $1,283,471 at December 31, 1945, an increase from $1,227,821 at December 31, 1944. Current assets of $1,929,362 compared with current liabilities of $645,891.

Walter M. Lowney Company Limited has no funded debt or preferred stock issue outstanding. Capital consists of 207,190 ordinary shares of no par value outstanding of an authorized issue of 250,000 shares. The present shares resulted from a five-for-one split of the old in 1945 and dividends are currently being paid at the annual rate of 50c per share.

The present company was incorporated with a Dominion Charter in 1924 to succeed a company originally established in 1904. The plant is located at Montreal, and warehouses are operated in Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver with offices at Toronto.

Price range and price earnings ratio from date of listing follows:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low
1946 (to date)	15	9⅞	$0.78	19.2	12.7
1945	14¼	9¼	0.73	19.4	12.7
Approximate current ratio				19.1	

Note—Price earnings ratio based on earnings per share for previous year. Earned per share of 78c includes 14c a share refundable tax. Refundable portion for previous year not stated.

	1945	1944
Net Profit	$ 161,110	$ 152,479
Surplus	765,888	674,507
Current Assets	1,929,362	1,886,557
Current Liabilities	645,891	658,736
Net Working Capital	1,283,471	1,227,821

Note—Net profit for 1945 includes $28,529 refundable portion of the excess profits tax. Refundable portion for 1944 not stated.

April Investments

A well diversified portfolio of securities provides the required safety of capital and at the same time enables the individual investor to receive a suitable income.

We offer, as principals, the following list of securities:

Security	Rate %	Maturity	Price*	Yield %
Dominion of Canada	3	1966	104.875	2.62‡
Province of Nova Scotia	3	1958	104.25	2.59
Province of British Columbia	3	1960	104.25	2.65
Province of New Brunswick	3	1964	103.25	2.77
Township of East York	2¾	1957	99.50	2.80
Township of Scarborough	3	1960	100.00	3.00
Canada Steamship Lines Limited	3½	1957	103.75	3.09
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company	3½	1963	101.00	3.42
H. R. MacMillan Export Co. Ltd.	4	1965	103.50	3.74
Howard Smith Paper Mills Limited	$2 Preferred		52.50	3.81
Dominion Tar & Chemical Co. Ltd.	Voting Trust Com.		24.50	4.08
Canadian Car & Foundry Co. Ltd.	Class "A" Stock		22.50	4.44
United Corporations Limited	Class "B" Stock		26.00	§

* Bond prices quoted "and accrued interest". ‡ Yield calculated to call date.
§ Dividends paid in 1945 amounted to 68¢ per share.

Additional information regarding these securities will be furnished gladly upon request.

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DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 30th day of April, 1946.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 1st day of May to Shareholders of record of the 1st day of April, 1946.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of May to Shareholders of record of the 15th day of April, 1946.

By Order of the Board.

Montreal, March 18, 1946. C. B. ROBINSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Dividend No. 237

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share, in Canadian Funds, on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April 1946 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after WEDNESDAY, the FIRST day of MAY next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th March 1946. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
S. M. WEDD
General Manager

Toronto, 15th March 1946

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HOME OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of fifteen cents (15c) per share will be paid, subject to the approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, by Home Oil Company Limited on or after the 15th day of May, 1946, to shareholders of record as of the 10th day of April, 1946.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, this 26th day of March, 1946.

J. W. HAMILTON, Secretary.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Voluntary Medical Expense Plan Instead of Compulsory Cover

By GEORGE GILBERT

As an effective counter-proposal to the measures now before the United States Congress for the establishment of an elaborate system of compulsory health insurance, the American Medical Association has announced a comprehensive program for the provision on a country-wide scale of disability benefits on a voluntary basis.

In the plan proposed by the Association, which is representative of the medical profession across the line, there is a place for the private insurance organizations and for other bodies now providing disability benefits which meet certain requirements set by the Association.

OF ESPECIAL significance at this time, when there is so much controversy on the subject of compulsory health insurance, is the recent announcement across the line by the American Medical Association, which represents the medical profession in the United States, of a new plan to provide a nationwide system of voluntary sickness insurance protection to be operated on a non-profit basis by local medical groups, and in which plan there is a place for commercial insurance organizations.

It is regarded as the answer of the medical profession to the proposals in Congress for the establishment of compulsory health insurance throughout the country, which measures at present seem to be making little or no headway. Salient features of the American Medical Association plan have been explained in addresses by Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the A.M.A. Journal. In the first place, the plan provides for the setting up by the Association of a corporate body under the name of Associated Medical Care Plans, Inc., which will undertake to encourage the formation of new medical care plans, the expansion of existing plans in new territories, and the federation of all approved plans into a country-wide service.

Before any of the voluntary prepayment medical expense and hospital plans may receive the approval of the American Medical Association, they must comply with the following four major requirements: 1. They must have the approval of the state or county medical society in the area in which they operate; 2. The medical profession in the area must assume the responsibility for the medical services included in the benefits; 3. They must provide free choice of a qualified physician and maintain the personal, confidential relationship between the patient and the physician: 4. They must be organized and operated so as to provide the greatest possible benefits in medical care to the subscriber.

Under any approved plan the benefits may be cash indemnities or units of medical service, such as house calls or visits to a doctor's office, and there is a provision that the cash benefits must be used in paying for medical expenses. What the premium charges will be has not yet been determined; they will vary in different parts of the country, but the sponsors of the plan believe that the average cost will be considerably less than the indicated 4 per cent pay-roll deduction suggested for the Washington administration's program.

Country-wide Coverage

It is announced that plans meeting the requirements of the Association will be authorized to use the A.M.A. seal of acceptance, both those which are sponsored by physicians and those offered by private insurance organizations. This is expected to give new impetus to the suggestions which have been made in insurance circles for the working out of prepaid medical expense plans in other states or at least in cities and counties along the lines of the existing plan in the State of Wisconsin, called the "Wisconsin Plan," which is based on full co-operation of the private insurance organizations and the state's medical society.

It is the purpose of the Associated Medical Care Plans, Inc. to establish co-ordination and reciprocity among all of the approved plans so as to permit transference of subscribers from one plan to another and the use of the benefits in any state in which a subscriber happens to be located. Under this arrangement, industrial organizations with plants scattered throughout the United States will be able to secure coverage for all of their employees. It will also be possible for the Veterans Administration, welfare and industrial groups as well as other governmental agencies to provide coverage for the people in any given area through a system of national enrollment.

In addition, it is announced that the Associated Medical Care Plans, Inc. will undertake research and the compilation of statistics on medical care, provide consultation and information services based on the records of existing plans, and will also engage in an extensive campaign of public education as to the medical service plan movement under the auspices of the state and county medical societies.

10-Point Program

In making public its proposals for a country-wide plan of sickness insurance on a mutual non-profit basis, the American Medical Association also authorized the publication of its 10-point health program, which includes the development of services in the field of preventive medicine, maternal and child health, voluntary prepayment plans for protection against the costs of sickness, compensation for loss of wages due to illness, the care of the veteran, and the development of a high standard of housing, nutrition, clothing and recreation.

In outlining the proposed program, Dr. Fishbein referred to certain criticisms of the American Medical Association—that it had been "fighting a rearguard action" with respect to sickness insurance. He said that the Association had been anxious to avoid having the country plunged into hair-brained schemes, and so had delayed formulating a program until it could offer something that would be sound and enduring. He pointed out that there is great need to protect the public against fraud and chicanery and exploitation in the matter of sickness insurance, and he urged that curbs should be placed on "wicked operators."

After describing some of the spectacular advances in medical science, he expressed a doubt as to whether the actuarial rates of the life companies have in all cases taken cognizance of the improvements. For instance, he stated that in World War II less than 2 per cent of those wounded in battle died of those wounds, as compared with 9 per cent

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in World War I, while deaths from chest wounds were 20 per cent and 70 per cent respectively. Furthermore, he added, there have been substantial decreases in the percentage of deaths from pneumonia and appendectomy.

As to the present proposals in Congress for compulsory health insurance, Dr. Fishbein said that individuals would not have a free choice of doctors, as supporters of the measures claimed. Under the Congress proposals, doctors in a locality would be organized, and the choice would be restricted to doctors in the group. It was Dr. Fishbein's contention that not more than one-fourth of the doctors—and then only the incompetent ones—would sign up for such a plan.

According to Dr. Fishbein, there are already 23,000,000 insured by private insurance organizations against accident and sickness; about 20,000,000 enrolled in Blue Cross plans, and 5,000,000 enrolled in other voluntary prepayment medical care plans. There are approximately 7,000 hospitals in the country.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to be informed as to the number of reciprocal or inter-insurance exchanges licensed to operate in Ontario, and the extent of the business transacted in this Province by the various concerns of this kind. Is this information available in any of the government reports?

—E.M., Hamilton, Ont.

Such information is to be found in the annual reports of the Ontario Superintendent of Insurance. At the end of 1944, the latest date for which government figures are available, there were eleven reciprocal or inter-insurance exchanges licensed in this Province. Their names and the net premium deposits written by them in Ontario in 1944 were as follows: Affiliated Underwriters of New York, $37,974; American Exchange Underwriters of New York, $12,761; Canadian Reciprocal Underwriters of Toronto, $12,312; Canners' Exchange Subscribers at Warner Inter-Insurance Bureau of Chicago, $32,142; Fireproof-Sprinklered Underwriters of New York, $2,512; Individual Underwriters of New York, $38,037; Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance of Kansas City, Mo., $61,475; Metropolitan Inter-Insurers of New York, $23,978; New York Reciprocal Underwriters, $22,939; Underwriters Exchange of Kansas City, Mo., $4,336; Warner Reciprocal Insurers of Chicago, $1,472.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 35)

was raised to 400 tons per day, while the average for the year was 375. Ore reserves at the year end were 740,000 tons of which 107,000 tons were broken and these figures compare with 860,000 tons total, including 100,000 tons broken, a year previous. A new opening is planned this year to develop levels below the 16th. A block of ground in the Island Lake area was acquired by staking, and further surface work and diamond drilling is proposed to establish the value of the ground.

•

The mill at the Privateer Mine Limited, property in the Zeballos area, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, where the mine was reopened last November, resumed operations about the middle of March, but will probably be at about 60 per cent of capacity for a couple of months. Since development work was resumed ore has been found and opened up beyond the fault which formerly bounded the Privateer orebodies on the east. The main Privateer vein has now been located and partly developed on three levels, 1,000, 1,100 and 1,200, beyond the fault.

•

A slight increase was shown in net profit by Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Company in 1945, although the labor shortage lowered mine production, metal output and value of sales. The higher profit was ascribed to curtailed costs of development. Net profit was $2.14 per share as compared with $2.06 in 1944. The company's net working capital position improved to $21,156,983 on December 31, as against $20,366,678 at the close of 1944. Ore reserves despite the heavy demands of wartime production and reduced development at the beginning of the current year were well maintained as compared with the last preceding report on January 1, 1943, but average grade was better. Reserves to the 3,250-foot level at the beginning of 1946 were estimated to be 26,000,000 tons averaging 2.99 per cent copper, 4.24 per cent zinc, 0.089 ounce gold and 1.25 ounce silver per ton. Three years previous the figures were 27,378,240 tons averaging copper 2.59 per cent, zinc 4.16 per cent, gold 0.085 ounces and silver 1.25 ounce. The tonnage of ore treated last year was lower than for any year since 1939, but the production of blister copper was higher than in any other years except 1943 and 1944, while slab zinc production was above any year prior to 1941. Output of gold, silver and cadmium was lower than it had been for a number of years. Major development and exploration work was limited by labor shortages. Of 48 properties submitted to the company's exploration subsidiary for examination, four were placed under option and four properties under option were carried over from 1944. Exploration diamond drilling was carried out on six of the eight properties held under option and the options dropped.

•

Deepening of the shaft and opening of four new levels at 125-foot intervals is planned immediately by Starratt Olsen Gold Mines, in the Red Lake area. First lateral work will be done on the 550 and 800-foot horizons and it is anticipated this will lead to consideration of mill plans. Equipment already installed is capable of carrying operations to a depth of 1,000 feet. An ore length of 232 feet, averaging over $7 across a width of 13 feet has been indicated by drifting and flat drill holes into the walls of the drift on the second, 300-foot, level. A deep hole drilled from the second level to cut the ore zone at a depth of 450 feet intersected a true width of nine feet averaging $10.83.

•

Net earnings of Pamour Porcupine Mines in 1945 were 5.26 cents per share as against 7.45 cents in the previous year, and the decline was attributable to the reduced tonnage milled and higher development costs. Ore reserves amount to 1,163,100 tons, averaging $4.19 per ton, as compared with 1,317,000 tons grading $4.24 per ton on December 31, 1944. Net working capital was $3,310,789, taking investments at cost, as compared with $3,112,487 at the end of the previous year. A new internal shaft is to be put down this year from the 600 to 1,400-foot level at the west end of the property. Two ore zones, and a possible third, have been indicated by diamond drilling in this section but it remains for lateral work to evaluate their importance.

•

God's Lake Mines in the annual report for 1945 shows net current assets of $1,731,537, taking investments at year-end market values. In the past

(*Continued on Page* 40)

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Company Reports

Canadian General Group

STEADY growth in business and financial strength marked the progress last year of the two companies comprising the Canadian General Group. At the end of 1945 the assets of the Canadian General Insurance Company totalled $2,978,245, as compared with $2,692,479 at the close of the previous year; the surplus as regards policyholders amounted to $1,366,150, as compared with $1,172,433 at the end of 1944. In 1945 the net premiums were $1,324,655, as compared with $1,160,844 in the previous year. At the end of 1945 the assets of the Toronto General Insurance company totalled $2,244,086, as compared with $2,040,803 at the end of the previous year; the surplus as regards policyholders amounted to $995,754, as compared with $898,184 at the close of 1944. In 1945 the net premiums were $1,083,809, as compared with $949,782 in 1941. Taking the combined figures of the two companies in the Canadian General Group, it will be seen that the assets aggregated $5,222,331 at the end of 1945; the surplus as regards policyholders, $2,361,904, and the net premiums, $2,408,464. Comparing the amount of the surplus as regards policyholders with the amount of the net premiums written it will be apparent that the companies occupy a strong financial position in relation to the volume of business transacted.

National Breweries

EARNINGS after all charges and appropriations equal to $3.03 a share on outstanding common stock are reported by National Breweries, Ltd., for the year ended December 31, 1945. These earnings are inclusive of refundable portion of e.p. tax —which amounted to $480,094 for the year—and are on a consolidated basis, embodying accounts of Frontenac Breweries, Ltd., subsidiary. As refundable e.p. tax was equivalent to 67 cents a share, retained net for 1945 was equal to $2.39 a share on common.

For 1944 the company reported net earnings, inclusive of refundable e.p. tax, equal to $3.31 a share on the common stock. That year's accounts were on a non-consolidated basis, hence figures on the latest report and on that for 1944 are not comparable. On a consolidated basis, 1944 net earnings were equal to $2.64 a share on common stock.

A moderate decline in net working capital as compared with the end of 1944 is indicated in the balance sheet; the position remains impressive, however, with net working capital at $6,481,100 on current assets of $10,761,879 and current liabilities of $4,280,779—indicating a liquid ratio of about 2½ to 1. Contraction in working capital, amounting to $432,232, is due, the report points out, to a higher tax liability and to discharge of obligations to the pension fund society.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 39)

year the company acquired a substantial interest in a number of mining properties, staking others and carried out further work on the original property in the God's Lake area of Manitoba. Additional work is planned in the hope of locating an orebody but the recommended program can not be completed before next winter as much of the work consists of drilling from the ice. A large number of claims have been staked by the company in the Granville Lake area, Manitoba, adjoining the holdings of Sherritt Gordon Mines on which interesting values in copper and nickel have been discovered.

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The former gold producing property of Central Manitoba Mines, at Long Lake, Manitoba, where operations were discontinued in 1937, has been disposed of for $50,000 cash. Central Manitoba expects to commence diamond drilling this month on two of the several groups of claims in which it is interested. Drilling is planned at Island Lake where a one-third participation is held in several blocks of claims staked last year and at Wallance Lake where a similar interest is held in a large group staked and optioned. The company holds on its own account a block of ground three miles west of Rice Lake on which a number of small quartz veins were found. The value of bonds and other securities held by the company, at current quotations, and the cash on hand, is in excess of $300,000.

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With assets of Aldermac Copper Corporation turned over to the trustee for the bondholders, shares of the company have been removed from trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange and Montreal Curb Market. Early this year the company advised the exchanges of a default in payment of the $400,000 issue of 5% 10-year first mortgage bonds which fell due January 2. The bondholders later in the month demanded possession of the assets and the Aldermac directors decided that under the terms of the mortgage there was no alternative but to assent. As yet there has been no word of plans for a reorganization.

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Magnet Consolidated Mines, in the Little Long Lake area, inactive since the latter part of 1943 due to war conditions, plans to resume milling at once. From 1938 to 1943 it produced a total of $4,037,464 and paid dividends of $855,000. A high-grade vein, lying about 150 feet north of the main Magnet vein, is now under development on three levels. The mill which has a rated capacity of from 150 to 180 tons has been put in shape. In March, 1944, ore reserves were estimated at 32,000 tons of a grade similar to that mined in 1943 when recovery per ton was $13.31.

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More ore was opened up last year than in 1944 at Toburn Gold Mines, despite the shortage of underground labor, and the ore reserve position was fairly well maintained. Estimated reserves, both broken and unbroken at the end of 1945 were 72,600 tons averaging 0.525 oz. gold per ton. Net profits for the period amounted to $22,988 or 1.24 cents per share, after all charges, as compared with $29,607 or 1.6 cents per share. Net working capital stands at $648,801. The company is active on outside exploration.

NOTICE

is hereby given that The Dominion Fire Insurance Company has been granted Certificate of Registry No. C-1032 by the Dominion Insurance Department, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Accident Insurance (including Personal Accident, Public Liability and Employers' Liability Insurance) in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

R. H. L. MASSIE, President.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

DIVIDEND NO. 223

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Twenty-five cents (25c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April, 1946, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Wednesday, the 1st day of May next, to shareholders of record of 30th March, 1946.

By order of the Board.

W. G. MORE,
General Manager.

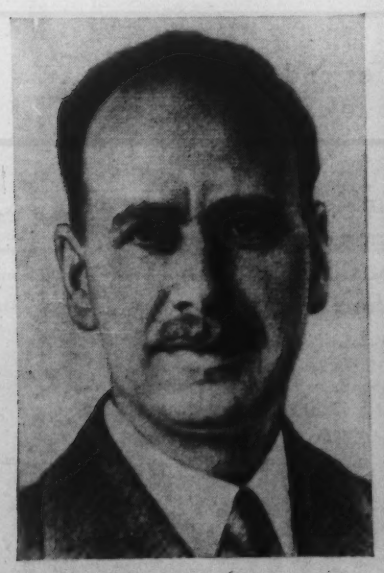
Toronto, 13th March, 1946.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

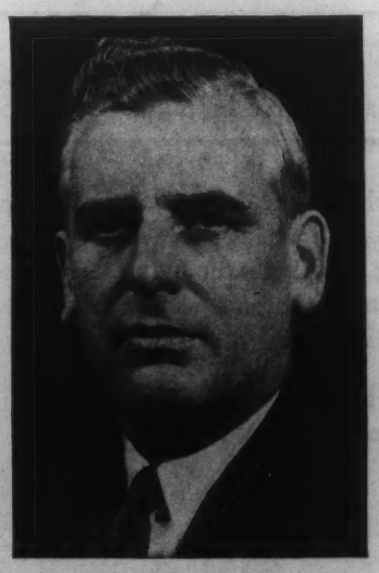
NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five (25c) cents per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending March 31, 1946, payable May 25, 1946 to shareholders of record April 18, 1946.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
H. G. BUDDEN,
Secretary.

Montreal, March 25, 1946.



J. S. LIGHTCAP



R. W. ROBERTSON

J. S. Lightcap, President of Lightcap Securities Limited, Winnipeg, and R. W. Robertson, Vice-President of Isard, Robertson & Company Limited, London, Ontario, participants with five other companies in the sponsorship of Investment Distributors Limited, a new Security Research and Distribution organization for the use of Canadian investment dealers.

THE WESTERN SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

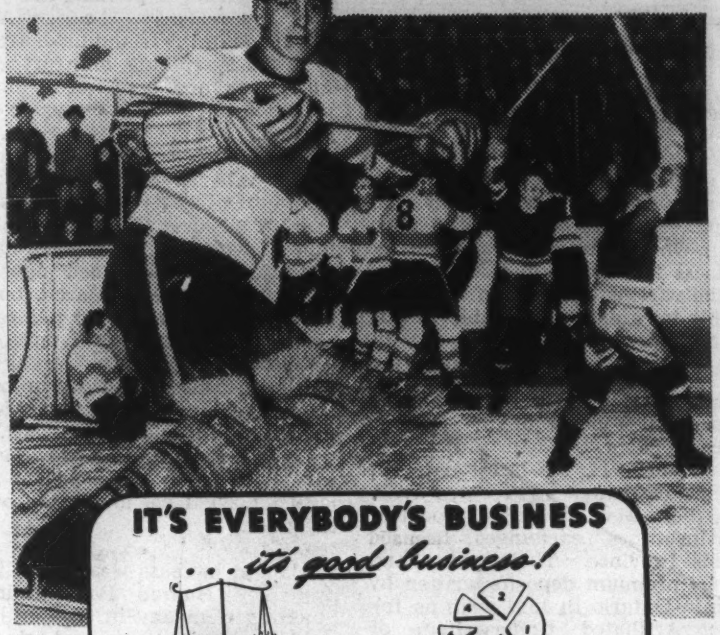
HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

BRANCH OFFICES:

AGENCY BUILDING	EDMONTON, ALBERTA
211A EIGHTH AVE. W.	CALGARY, ALBERTA
McCALLUM HILL BLDG.	REGINA, SASK.
407 AVENUE BUILDING	SASKATOON, SASK.
1 ROYAL BANK BUILDING	BRANDON, MAN.

"WHAT A GAME!"

. . . say our friends from the U.S. Hundreds every year come to Ontario to cheer their favourites. We can't always give them "blue-line seats," but let's be sure—in all our dealings with them—they get the best we have to offer. In short, let's see they have a really swell time!



IT'S EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS
. . . it's good business!

Ontario profits almost as much from tourist business as from gold mining. It's up to each of us to keep this business growing.

Every tourist dollar is shared this way . . . 1. Hotels; 2. Stores; 3. Restaurants; 4. Taxes, etc.; 5. Amusements; 6. Garages.

"Let's make them want to come back!"

PLANNING A HOLIDAY? Tune in "Ontario Holiday" CFRB, 10:30 p.m., Thurs., Fri., and Sat.

Labatt's

PUBLISHED IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST BY JOHN LABATT LIMITED

THE

HALIFAX INSURANCE

Company

1809 1946

Canada's Oldest Insurance Company

137th ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT—BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS—January 1st, 1946

Cash on deposit—Banks and Trust Companies	$1,054,588.69
Bonds and Stocks—Canadian Insurance Department Valuations	6,425,501.00
Interest Accrued	30,524.00
Balances Payable by Agents	504,013.74
Balances Payable by Reinsurers	41,621.81
Real Estate for use by Company	107,865.62
	$8,164,114.86

LIABILITIES—Offsetting

Reserve for Foreign Exchange		$ 47,071.63
Reserve for Taxes		89,126.81
Reserve for Expenses due and accrued		13,694.06
Reserve for Contingent Commissions to Agents		42,063.22
Payable for Dividend declared for Shareholders		80,000.00
Reserve for Risks in Force—		
Canadian Insurance Department Standard		1,791,588.34
Reserve for Losses under adjustment		1,187,473.86
Funds of Reinsurers, held under agreements		481,063.82
Reserve for Non-Registered Reinsurance		192,976.46
Reserve for possible depreciation of Bonds, Stocks, etc.		100,000.00
CAPITAL (Fully Paid)	$2,000,000.00	
SURPLUS	2,139,056.66	
		4,139,056.66
		$8,164,114.86

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

HON. F. B. McCURDY, P.C., President. H. R. SILVER, Vice-President.
J. G. MacDOUGALL, M.D. J. R. MacLEOD L. A. LOVETT, K.C. A. G. CROSS
JOHN A. WALKER, K.C. J. H. WINFIELD F. C. MANNING

General Manager—FRANK E. WRONG